



## Callaghan angers Benn's men

Mr James Callaghan angered Mr Wedgwood Benn's supporters at the end of the Labour Party conference by saying he expected the party would now work out a realistic policy, blurred at the edges. Mr Roy Hattersley, said the gains made by the "tolerant majority" should not be overstated. They would be overturned if efforts were relaxed. Page 2

## Siege gunmen given DM1m

Two gunmen who took hostages after a failed bank raid in Münster, West Germany, yesterday were later handed a DM1m (about £234,000) ransom. In exchange, one person was released. The gunmen, still holding five hostages, had demanded a ransom of DM2m. The ransom was paid. Page 5

## Walesa defeats his challengers

Mr Lech Walesa was re-elected chairman of Solidarity union by a convincing majority. He received more than twice as many votes as the runner-up. His two most radical challengers got less than 10 per cent of the vote each, showing that there was little support for their position among the delegates. Page 5

## Concessions on nationality Bill

The Government has made important concessions on its nationality Bill to counter the objections of British families working overseas, and has waived some of its controversial naturalization procedures. The Bill still contains no right of appeal for anyone refused naturalization, but that clause is to be dropped. Page 4

## Prisoner beats ban on letters

Mr J. Edward Kerr, an inmate of Wandsworth prison, has openly posted a letter to the editor of The Times through official channels for publication, signing his name, and it was not stopped. Page 2

## Tighter rein on Unesco activity

Unesco's executive board has adopted Western recommendations that its activities should be brought under greater control. The organization's wide-ranging programme has been under constant criticism from industrial and non-communist countries which provide most of the finance but are in a voting minority. Page 6

## Council estate soil 'a risk'

Falling council, in London, may spend thousands of pounds replacing soil because tenants have linked barren gardens with an outbreak of skin rashes and stomach ailments. Tests are being conducted on soil from Willowree Lane estate, built on an old tip. Page 4

## \$600m drop in reserves

The Bank of England has spent more than \$500m of the nation's reserves of gold and foreign currencies in an attempt to stop the pound's slide in world money markets. However, sterling resumed its fall against the dollar yesterday, closing at \$1.650, down 11 cents. Page 19

## Redundancy plan for dons doomed

A redundancy scheme for tenured university staff, including dismissal under government spending cuts would be doomed to fail because it could not match potential levels of civil damages. The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals has been told. Page 3

## European draws

Only Tottenham Hotspur of the English clubs still in Europe after a round draw. They meet Dundalk, the Irish side. Liverpool, the European Cup holders, face AZ '67 Alkmaar, last season's UEFA Cup finalists. Page 7

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## End of Maze hunger strike is in sight

From Richard Ford, Belfast

There are increasing signs in Northern Ireland that the seven-month-long hunger strike at the Maze prison, near Belfast, may be nearing an end with Provisional Sinn Féin admitting that it was placing little or no pressure on the Government.

Five of the families of the six men now refusing food have said they will request medical intervention to save the prisoners' lives if they cannot persuade them to end their hunger strike. The families told this to Father Denis Faul, a Maze prison chaplain, who predicted last night that the hunger strike could end soon.

"It may end very quickly and whereas I thought it would continue until December, I believe now it will be over by November 1."

Mr Richard McAuley, a Provisional Sinn Féin spokesman, said that unless the prisoners could find a method of overcoming the intervention of their relatives, they would have to reassess the hunger strike.

"They may feel they have a means of overcoming the problem of families intervention. It is a very difficult situation that we are in."

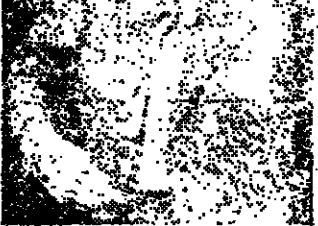
The prisoners have considered legal moves to change their next-of-kin from immediate families to fellow inmates as a way of stopping the intervention of relatives but this idea has not got very far.

While Mr McAuley emphasized that the commitment of the prisoners to the hunger strike and to die had not lessened, he added: "At the moment the British Government are under little or no pressure from the hunger strike."

Seven men have ended their fast, but no Republican prisoners have replaced Bernard Fox and Liam McCloskey who ended their hunger strikes last weekend.

Adding to the speculation in the Province is the tone of a report in this week's *Republican News* which implies that the ground is being prepared for the fast to end, although Provisional Sinn Féin spokesmen say it is the prisoners who will themselves make the decision.

The hunger strike started on March 1, when Mr Bobby Sands began his fast to death. The last hunger striker died on August 20 and since then five men have given up.



Mrs Thatcher calls for her car in Melbourne yesterday.

## Thatcher snubs journalists

From David Watts

Melbourne, Oct 2  
With 12,000 miles between herself and the 2 per cent increase in interest rates in Britain Mrs Margaret Thatcher was in no mood to meet the press.

Sleeping out after a luncheon address to the Institute of Directors in Melbourne Mrs Thatcher ignored journalists' questions, and a woman who was waiting for her to sign the visitors' book. Her husband, Denis, brought the book along to Mrs Thatcher's hotel, where she signed it, then he returned to the restaurant with a Foreign Office official to make apologies.

Mrs Thatcher, who also avoided a planned question session with the assembled businessmen made no direct mention of the increased rates in her speech.

She said Britain entirely supported the United States' fight against inflation and welcomed President Reagan's recent efforts to cut the budget deficit, which she regarded as important in making possible lower American interest rates.

The large stock market falls worldwide were a reflection of the President's announcement, she said, and what had happened in London markets must be seen in the wider context.

There, as elsewhere, there has been fear of the impact of higher interest rates because the trend generally has been upwards. But the underlying position in the British economy has not changed, she said.

## Rabies husband will sue

The husband of a woman who died of rabies is to sue Gloucester Area Health Authority and doctors. Mr Nigel Milliner, 25, said he was not happy with a verdict of accidental death recorded yesterday at Gloucester on his wife, Andrea.

Mrs Milliner, 23, died after returning to England from a holiday in India, where she was bitten by a dog. Mr Milliner said: "I shall be taking civil action against the area health authority and some doctors."

Mr Geoffrey Goddard, his brother-in-law, said he felt there should be a further investigation because he believed it impossible that people should be made more aware of the danger of rabies.

Mr Russell Jessop, the coroner, said that if Mrs Milliner had gone to see Dr Rhodri Jones, her GP, on her return from India, the case could have started. "Whether it would have been effective is another matter."

But Mrs Milliner, of Victory Road, Whitestill, Stroud, had gone to hospital to have her wound dealt with and, a month later, went to see Dr Jones. She talked to him then about diarrhoea and possible pregnancy.

Recording his verdict in the Gloucester Crown Court building, Mr Jessop said he hoped that the vigilance at Britain's air and sea ports would be maintained.

He added: "If one wants to inquire more deeply into this—and I don't think it is necessary—if Mrs Milliner had gone to see Dr Jones immediately she came back and explained fully about the dog bite in India, I think it more than likely treatment would have been started. But she did not."

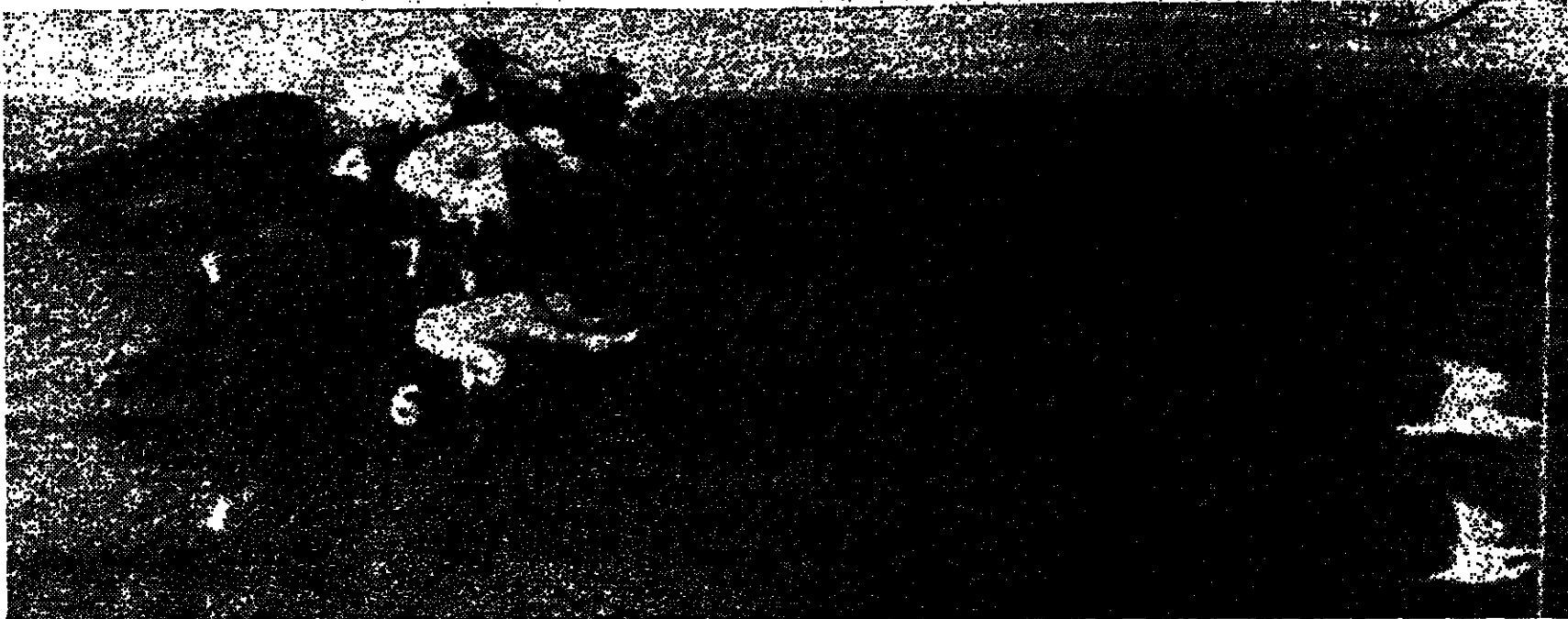
Mr Goddard said: "Laying the blame on someone's doorstep is not going to get my sister back. Getting the message of rabies across could possibly save someone else's life."

Mr Goddard said the coroner came to his verdict on the facts before him, but he felt that more facts could have been brought out if certain lines of inquiry had been allowed.

Mr Ken Johnstone, spokesman for Gloucester Area Health Authority, said afterwards they were deeply distressed at the death.

Investigation by the health authority could not be completed until after inquest. Now it would consider what form the inquiry might take.

Background, page 2



Dead heat: Two seagulls, which joined the race on the final stretch, cross the line well ahead of the three front-runners in a beak-and-beak photo-finish at Belmont Park, New York. The winner (among the horses) was No 6, Proud Bidder.

## Unions call for strike on 3.8% BL offer

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Union leaders at BL have recommended the company's \$8,000 car workers to strike from November 1 unless management substantially improve their 3.8 per cent "take it or leave it" pay offer.

Union negotiators yesterday described the offer by BL in response to a 20 per cent claim as "chicken feed".

A recommendation for general strike action will be put to a meeting of 200 senior shop stewards from the company's 34 plants on October 9. The negotiating team ruled out a secret ballot, despite determined opposition from a minority faction led by Mr Roy Sanderson, national officer of the electricians union.

BL is already suffering from the rapidly escalating effects of a three-day plant strike at its big Cowley plant which by last night had halted all car production.

Commenting on the strike threat, Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL cars director of employee relations, said: "We are obviously not in a robust enough situation to withstand any widespread or protracted industrial action. We would not survive."

There would be a widespread loss of jobs if they were successful in getting a lot of people out on strike."

There was a glimmer of hope for Mr Armstrong after a mass meeting of workers at Leyland Vehicles' Lancashire factories, yesterday, when they voted to accept the company's 3.8 per cent pay offer but rejected proposed changes in working practices.

Works convenor Mr Alex Calder told the meeting there was no more money available and the offer was better than nothing.

After hearing of yesterday's strike threat, Mr Armstrong said it was unfair of unions to talk of increased wages only in percentage terms which related to basic pay. Last year's 6.8 per cent wage rise had been taken into account the bonus incentive scheme which had raised average wages by 13 per cent since last November.

The company was now offering to raise the bonus ceiling from £220 to £300 and industrial engineers could carry out full plant audits to introduce more efficient methods of working.

Mr Granville Hawley, national automotive officer of the Transport and General Workers Union and leader of the union negotiating team, described the offer as "a shocking, disgraceful response to our claim. This is chicken feed for our members."

He said the "take it or leave it" nature of the offer had incensed all 34 union negotiators, including 11 national officers. The company was proposing to impose industrial

## Rolls-Royce workers told 15,000 jobs may go

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Rolls-Royce aero engine workers were given a warning yesterday of huge job cuts during the next five years which could mean redundancy for more than 15,000 employees.

At the same time, the Lucas car components company announced that it would make 8,000 workers redundant at its 11 West Midlands factories.

Rolls-Royce, which is struggling to regain profitability in the face of declining world demand, said the cuts were necessary to improve efficiency. The plan would reduce the labour force to under 40,000.

While there have been indications in recent months of the Rolls-Royce plans for streamlining the workforce, accompanied by exhortations to increase productivity and cut costs, this is the first time that the magnitude of the proposals has been disclosed.

Mr Dennis Head, the managing director, interviewed by the company newspaper, said Rolls-Royce was about 30 per cent less effective than its main aero engine competitors and this meant that employment and other costs must be reduced.

He hoped the cuts could be achieved as painlessly as possible, but in some areas compulsory redundancy might be necessary as a last resort. The company reduced its net

## Giant hole in space discovered

From Michael Hamlyn

New York, Oct 2  
Astronomers have discovered a gigantic hole in space, which takes up as much as one per cent of the universe. The discovery upsets modern cosmological theory.

Scientists using telescopes at three main observatories saw a region of space large enough to hold 2,000 galaxies the size of the Milky Way and which appears to contain almost nothing. "The number of galaxies we were expected to find was about 25," said Dr Paul Schechter, of the Kitt Peak National Observatory, in Arizona, one of the three observatories. "The number we saw was either one or zero."

The void, which was identified during a survey made by Dr Schechter and scientists from Michigan, Yale and California, lies behind the constellation of Boötes.

The hole, which is reckoned to be 300 million light years across (the Milky Way is 100,000 light years wide and light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles per second) profoundly upsets the foundation theory of the universe, which suggests that the distribution of matter and motion in the universe is homogeneous in all directions.

According to Dr Schechter, the galaxies are thought to have been uniformly distributed throughout the universe at one time, but to have gradually gathered into clusters and even to superclusters, forming voids in between.

"It is not surprising that we should have regions where the density is less than expected, but this is something far beyond what we might have expected. You would look for a void to be down by a factor of three, not by a factor of 10 or more."

He suggests that the hole indicates that the universe may have evolved in an unexpected way billions of years ago.

It is possible the matter may be concealed in the void, but it would be organized in a perverse way, or may be too small or too faint to see.

## Costs rise for married Prince

The Prince of Wales, faced with rising expenses after his recent marriage, is to take 25 per cent more of the income from the Duchy of Cornwall this year, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

When the Prince was 21, he became entitled to the whole of the duchy income but decided to offer half to the Consolidated Fund administered by the Exchequer. However, the arrangement was subject to review and the Prince will only give 25 per cent of his income to the fund this year.

A Palace spokesman said the expenses of the Prince's household and the amounts required to meet the cost of undertaking public duties would rise sharply.

"In particular there will be the additional cost of maintaining a separate establishment at Kensington Palace, and a considerable increase in the size of the Prince and Princess of Wales's household."

He said the Government had accepted the Prince's offer of a quarter of his duchy's annual income of £350,445.

The Prince has never received any money from the Civil List, and meets the expense of public engagements out of his proportion of duchy income. However, he does not pay income tax.

## Snow falls in Scotland

Snow fell in parts of Scotland yesterday while heavy rain in Wales and the north of England caused flooding. The RAC said the snow made driving hazardous in the Grampians and that motorists faced flooding in the south of Scotland. Snow closed the Perth to Braemar road at Deville Elbow.

A boy aged 15, drowned yesterday after being swept out to sea by waves while walking along the coast at Llandanwg, near Barmouth, North Wales. Forecasts, back page

## Reagan launches huge nuclear weapon drive

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 2

President Reagan today announced that his Administration was going ahead with the production of at least 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs); but he scrapped plans for the missiles to be stored around a network of shelters in the Nevada and Utah deserts.

Instead the President said three long-term basing options would be considered in the next three years. They are: placing the missiles on board aircraft, protecting them with anti-ballistic missiles or placing them deep underground.

While research and development work is going ahead into the future basing mode for the MX, a limited number of the missiles—probably about 36—will be deployed in silos which are now used to house Titan and Minuteman ICBMs which the MX is intended to replace.

The first MX missiles will be deployed in 1985 and it is hoped that all 100 of them will be in position before the end of this decade, providing a capability of 1,000 nuclear warheads.

Announcing a five-point programme for upgrading America's strategic defences, President Reagan said his intention was to "enable the United States to keep the peace well into the next century."

His programme had three objectives, he said. These were to deter a Soviet attack, to ensure the United States remained capable of responding to future improvements in Soviet nuclear weapons and to maintain a strategic balance with the Russians which was "the keystone to future arms reduction."

President Reagan also disclosed plans to strengthen and modernize the air-based and sea-based legions of America's nuclear triad. He said his Administration intended to go ahead with the development of the B-1 long-range bomber to replace the 30-year-old B-52.

The first squadron of B-1s will be operational by 1986. Research and development work would be continued for an advanced technology bomber, known as Stealth, which is

Continued on page 5, col 7

"The Monarch of the Glen" Painted by Laurence, about 1850. The original has been in the care of Dewar's since 1840 for many years.

Dewar's  
The Scotch Whisky  
White Label  
No. 1

FIRST TO BOTTLE THE SPIRIT OF SCOTLAND













Mr Bob Paisley, the Liverpool manager (left), and Sir Matt Busby at the funeral yesterday.

## The football world says farewell to Shankly

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Hundreds of football supporters stood silently in pouring rain yesterday in memory of Bill Shankly, the former Liverpool manager. They waited outside the West Derby parish church, in Liverpool, where a private funeral service was held.

Only the family and friends were at the service. Among them were the current Liverpool team and members of the side of the 1960s which he steered from Second Division obscurity to the First Division championship. Representatives of all 92 English league clubs as well as some from Scotland also attended.

The coffin-bearers were all former Liverpool players, Ron Yeats, Emylin Hughes, Ray Clemence and John Toshack. They were flanked by Ian St John and Mr Shankly's most famous "kid", Kevin Keegan.

Mr Shankly's widow was being com-

forted by her daughters, Jeanette and Barbara, as she entered the church and during the service, conducted by Canon Arnold Myers, rector of West Derby. He paid tribute to the former Liverpool manager and Preston half-back, describing him as "larger than life" and "a much-loved warrior".

"Bill Shankly did not do all this for himself, but for a team, for a vast family, for a city, for an ideal," he said.

Mr St John said: "It is a terrible loss for everyone concerned. The legend will live on. I just wish the man had been around longer."

After the service the growing crowd outside the church lined the route of the procession to the crematorium. Throughout the week hundreds of wreaths had been sent to the Shanklys home in Bellefield Avenue, West Derby, from supporters.

## Government bows to 'nationality' pressure

By Lucy Hodges

Important concessions have been made this week on the nationality Bill which meet the objections of British families working in Europe and elsewhere abroad.

The government has decided to retreat from its previous position in the face of strong pressure from overseas Britons and has tabled substantial amendments to clause three which mean that grandchildren born abroad of British parents will be able to become British.

The changes were greeted with delight yesterday by Mr Dick Faudin, of the Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Brussels, who had written a letter to *The Times* last month. "This is a major step forward," he said. "People working abroad will be delighted that the Bill has been simplified."

The amendments mean the children of people born abroad to a British parent can be registered as British within a year of their birth, provided the British parent has lived in this country for three years before the birth.

As the Bill was originally phrased, British citizenship could have been passed on only by Crown servants and some businessmen. Now everyone with a British grandparent will be entitled to it.

The Bill, which returns to the floor of the House of Lords next week for the second stage, has also been changed in other important respects. In the case of a child who is stateless, born abroad to a British parent, the parent will not have had to have lived in Britain for three years in order to register the child as British.

The importance of the Government attaches to the Bill is borne out by another amendment, that any child born to a British parent working for an EEC institution will automatically become British. That change will meet some of the criticisms made of the Bill by the European Parliament.

Aspects of the procedure for naturalisation are also to be changed. The Home Secretary will now be able to waive the language test for naturalisation on the grounds of a person's mental condition, and the language test is being completely abolished for spouses of British citizens and citizens of the British dependent territories.

Mrs Ann Dummer, of the Action Group on Immigration and Nationality, which campaigned vigorously against the Bill, said the amendments were significant.

## Test on garden soil as tenants fall ill

By John Witherow

Eating council, in west London, may replace soil in gardens on a housing estate because tenants have complained of skin rashes and stomach ailments.

The council is awaiting the results of chemical tests on the soil from the Willowtree Lane estate, near the A40, which was built on a site used as a house-hold tip before the Second World War. Top soil for the gardens was laid when the 240-house estate was completed last year. Plants and turf have never grown in the gardens, and the council is planning to replace the soil in those, whatever the results of the tests.

If the tests show contamination below the top soil the gardeners may have to be con-

The council is not convinced that what is allegedly happening to tenants is due to living conditions," a spokesman said. "We are in close liaison with the medical authorities and have had no reports from GPs about any illnesses connected with the soil."

Mr Roger Baker, director of housing, said: "We were aware of gardens where things would not grow and people had ulcerated sores, but nothing more major than that. We have warned parents to keep their children out of the gardens if possible."

Speculation among tenants that the site had been a dump

for ammunition or industrial waste was denied by the council. Exhaustive tests were conducted on the land about five years ago and it was found suitable for a housing site.

One tenant, Mrs Sally Granville, said: "The plants in our garden just went white and died."

Mr David Gorge said his wife died four weeks ago. His wife and son aged two have since complained of vomiting and stomach pains.

Mr Kenneth Kettle, chairman of the housing committee, said that there was still no evidence to link the sterile soil with the ailments. "I think there is a certain amount of hysteria creeping in."

## Critical year for Cardiff's independent radio station

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Cardiff's independent radio station, which claimed a unique place in commercial broadcasting history when it started transmitting 18 months ago, is facing a critical year.

Cardiff Broadcasting Company was awarded the franchise by the Independent Broadcasting Authority after putting a convincing argument that the community deserves more than the pop and light radio which had guaranteed success for other purely commercial operators.

But now the company, which is accountable to its listeners, is in financial difficulty, and a director said yesterday that the next 12 months would either break or make it.

Increased interest charges have exacerbated the problem, created by a large overdraft, and a slump in advertising by multinational companies is adding to monthly losses of between £5,000 and £10,000.

The company has carried its place in history because of the way it is directly involved with the community. Every listener

is entitled to vote for a representative on the Cardiff Radio Trust, and that in turn nominates six people as directors to sit on a board with six others, who are investors.

Unfortunately CBC has never fully recovered from a disappointing launch, and official figures released in February showed that only 28 per cent of a potential 450,000 adults listened to it, one of the poorest figures in the country.

After that was published the company was visited by officials of the National Broadcasting School, who recommended changes in the programmes and working methods.

Their advice seems to have been helpful, for the latest figures show that the listeners are tuning in for longer periods. That trend is usually followed by an improvement in the number of listeners.

In spite of the difficulties the station controllers seem determined to stick to the stated aim of giving local organisations and people access to the air waves.

## £1,000 FINE OVER BOGUS EXPENSES

A £12,000-a-year justices' clerk was caught falsifying his expenses, Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday. Eyraud Layton-Hyslop, aged 53, a barrister, was clerk to five divisions in East Cornwall for 13 years and retired in 1980. Mr Michael Brodbeck, for the prosecution said.

But in his last 13 months he was paid an extra £368 by the county council on bogus expense claims.

Mr Layton-Hyslop, a former clerk at the Central Criminal Court, a church law reader for 30 years and a district councillor, admitted seven charges of deception and one of attempted deception. He was fined £1,000.

## STERN HEARING ADJOURNED

The hearing of a discharge application by William Stern, aged 45, whose 1978 bankruptcy with debts of £115m is thought to be the world's biggest, was adjourned again, yesterday, for 12 days, at the London Bankruptcy Court.

## Commonwealth conference

# Fraser demands study of EEC trade protection

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 2

Australia today challenged the protectionism of the EEC with a proposal that the Commonwealth should set up a working group to study the problem. Australia has long campaigned against world trading barriers.

The idea, which is to be discussed by the Commonwealth leaders during a weekend of informal discussions in Canberra, was mooted today by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister.

The EEC has eaten into the traditional markets of not only Australia and New Zealand, but of the poorer nations producing fruit, sugar, and a variety of agricultural products.

The proposal is bound to find a wide measure of agreement among the poorer members of the Commonwealth but will put Britain in an embarrassing position as the only member with a large groupings. The Australians would clearly like Britain to be a member of the working group so as to influence the EEC towards more flexible policies.

A British spokesman said the proposal presented difficulties for Britain as a member of the EEC, but it was unlikely that other Commonwealth countries would be satisfied if Britain stayed outside the grouping.

With this Commonwealth meeting keying partly to the problems facing the poorer countries of the South it will be a reason for Britain to give a plausible reason for not going along with the idea.

The Australian proposal came on the first day of the meeting's economic debate which was led off by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister.

The first two speeches of the debate marked the vast differences between the approach of the industrialised countries and those of the Third World, and the difficulty of reconciling them.

For all his commitment to a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth, Mr

Trudeau's broad-brush presentation was a painful contrast to the speaker who followed him, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Mr Trudeau spoke of the need for a new international morality. By this he did not mean that standards of right and wrong had changed, but that the application of such standards to international events must reflect the rapidly changing environment.

How we learn to live together in the global village demands not a new Keynes to instruct us on how we can manage our economic lives, but rather a new outlook by each of us, as peoples and governments, about the "morality which should govern our relations with each other," he said.

Mr Trudeau's heavy exposition contrasted vividly with President Nyerere's description of present reality. Between 1972 and last year Tanzania's trade value had deteriorated by 35.7 per cent if oil were taken into account.

Putting this in real terms a country like Tanzania had to sell 38 tons of sisal, or seven tons of cotton, to buy a seven-ton truck in 1972. In 1980 that truck would cost 13 tons of sisal or 28 tons of cotton.

He said the constant impoverishment affected everyone. The modern world economy was built upon trade, and that meant the need for poorer customers. Further impoverishment of the world's poor could lead to disorder in various parts of the world, and that in turn might pose a threat to ground and would be a threat to ground for foreign interference.

One of the bizarre side issues raised here is the call by President Forbes Burnham of Guyana for Commonwealth help to resist Venezuela's claim on 70 per cent of Guyana's territory. He believed that the 15 jet fighters that Venezuela was buying from the United States would be used to enforce its claim.

## Trudeau says Britain has no choice on Canada act

From Our Own Correspondent, Melbourne, Oct 2

Mr Pierre Trudeau believes that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, is committed to a return to the Constitution of Canada now that the Supreme Court has ruled it legal, in a qualified judgment. Mrs Thatcher, he said, today, had no choice but to go along with the Canadian Parliament.

Mr Trudeau, who is leading the Commonwealth Heads of Government, meeting here, wants to bring home the British North America Act "with prudent haste."

It is to meet Mrs Thatcher here on Monday to discuss the Constitution's return. The return of the Act needs the approval of Westminster which originated it.

So far, eight of Canada's provinces have opposed its return which would lead to a reduction of provincial power vis-à-vis Ottawa.

The Canadian leader said he intended to make two points to Mrs Thatcher: that now the Canadian courts had ruled the return legal, there was no longer any legal impediment for Britain; and that he expected Mrs Thatcher to ensure her backbenchers did not hinder the process.

Mr Trudeau has already indicated to the provincial premiers that he is prepared to consider modifications to the Charter of Rights, which sets out provincial powers, and which has already been approved by the Canadian Parliament.

He was prepared to look at ways of improving the bill and was ready to be flexible, but he warned the premiers that he would not tolerate its emasculation.

## Kaunda sets Queen faces noisy IRA protest

More than 300 IRA sympathisers shouted anti-British slogans at the Queen as she arrived yesterday at an official reception at Melbourne's national gallery.

They among the crowd tried to shout down the demonstrators who shouted "Victory to the IRA" from behind a line of 150 policemen opposite the gallery.

The Queen later left Melbourne on board the Royal Yacht Britannia for Hobart to continue her Australian tour.

Federal police searched the home of an IRA sympathiser and seized papers he had brought from Ireland.

Mr Barry Hughes, president of the Victorian state branch of the Irish R-block Committee, had just returned from a three-week visit to Ireland. He said the police found nothing.

The search was part of intense security precautions which have been particularly tight around Mrs Thatcher and the Queen.

Before the meeting started, police searched a house of the Ananda Marga religious sect which opposes Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who is also in Melbourne. —Reuters and AP.

## African leaders briefed on Namibia proposals

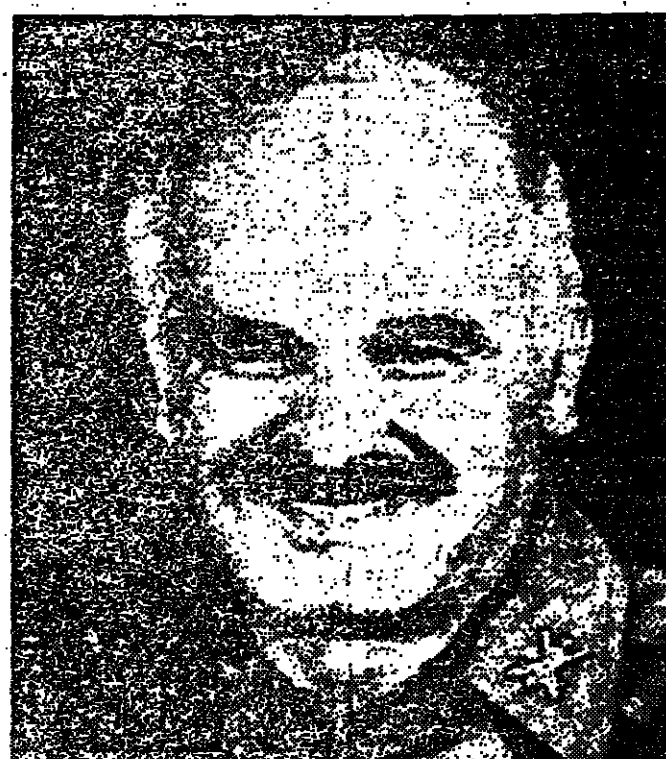
Britain and Canada have been using the Commonwealth as a forum to brief African leaders on fresh proposals to bring independence to Namibia.

Western sources said that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, had held talks with the frontline states in the Commonwealth as well as with black African states later this month, the sources said.

Southern Africa is emerging as the key issue and will be discussed at a week, with President Shuh Shuh of Nigeria as one of the main speakers.

Nigerian sources said he was likely to launch a bitter attack on South Africa for its racial policies, for its recent incursion into Angola and for prevarication over Namibia's independence. He may also seek Commonwealth support for sanctions against Pretoria.

The South-West African People's organization (SWAPO) has said it will observe the conference to lobby for a strong Commonwealth condemnation of Pretoria. —Reuters.



General Ghassem Ali Zahr-Nejad, Iran's new head of the armed forces. His predecessor died in an aircraft crash.

## Armed guards out as Iran picks President

Tehran, Oct 2.—Armed Revolutionary Guards appeared to be as numerous as voters at times in Tehran today as Iran's 21 million eligible voters were called to the polls for the third presidential election in 19 months. By-elections for 11 parliamentary seats were also being held.

The presidential election looks likely to result in a victory for Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, whose only serious opponent, Hojatoleslam Muhammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, the Prime Minister, has said he would vote for the favourite candidate of Iran's religious leaders. The other three contestants have also endorsed Hojatoleslam Khamenei. Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the last president, was killed in a bomb explosion in August.

Voting was extended today by two hours by popular request, the Interior Ministry just over an hour before the scheduled end of polling. The security measures were to try to prevent incidents such as those which took place in the last elections, on July 25, when seven people were killed at or near polling stations. All voters were searched and motor cycles, used often in street ambushes, were banned. Cars were slowed by oil drums and dustbins placed in the streets.

An early Radio Tehran report said entreaties for a high

turn-out had paid off, but witnesses reported sparse attendance in most sections of Tehran.

More than 50,000 Tehran residents attended the Friday prayer session after a memorial service for the victims of an aircraft crash on Wednesday which killed four of Iran's leading defence officials.

Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Parliament Speaker, said opponents of the regime could have caused the crash, which yesterday was attributed to a lack of fuel.

Iranian aircraft today attacked and partially destroyed four power stations in various parts of Iraq, Tehran Radio reported. The raids were reprisals for Iraqi raids on an industrial installation and on "innocent people" in Abadan on Tuesday. —AFP.

Danish authorities are considering an application for political asylum by Mr Hussain Moini Zolghade, the second secretary of the Iranian Embassy here. Christopher Follet writes from Copenhagen.

In an interview today in a Copenhagen newspaper, *Politiken*, the diplomat said that Iran was heading for total collapse and denounced the regime as "a group of incompetent reactionary criminals set on wrecking Iranian culture and civilization."

## Half-awake Korchnoi is thrashed by Karpov

From Alan Hamilton, Merano, Oct 2

Viktor Korchnoi, the Russian exiled player under the Swiss flag, put up a depressingly poor performance in the opening game of the world chess championship because he was not fully awake, his aides said today.

The challenger was soundly thrashed by the faultless performance of Anatoly Karpov, of the Soviet Union, the reigning world champion.

A subdued morning-after feeling permeated the Korchnoi camp as his seconds analysed last night's crushing defeat and discussed strategy for the next game, scheduled for tomorrow, while the challenger rested and tried to wind himself up to a higher plane of concentration.

Mrs Petra Leenwerick, Korchnoi's manager, said today: "Viktor has lost, but it may be good for him. He has been a bit too relaxed. And now he knows he has got to fight."

Despite the advantage of white, Korchnoi played without inspiration throughout the game. At the twenty-fourth move he made a major blunder with pawn to queen's rook 3. Momentarily he seemed to have lost all concentration, having played an unexpected and, the watching army of grandmasters agreed, senseless move.

Several other grandmasters watching the match remarked that Korchnoi plays less well when angry, and there is no doubt that he has been under great psychological pressure in recent days.

On Wednesday he telephoned his wife in Leningrad to learn that she was little hope of his son's early release from a labour camp, and that his condition was poor. The same day the Soviet news agency Tass reproduced a bitter personal attack on him from the magazine *Soviet Sport*.

Then yesterday Tass issued another statement suggesting that the early release of the Korchnoi family to the west might be possible after all.

Harry Golombek, page 18

## Battle starts in earnest over sale of Awacs

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 2

The Reagan Administration still faces an uphill fight to get its controversial \$8,500m (£4,500m) arms package to Saudi Arabia, including five Awacs early warning radar aircraft through Congress.

As the battle to get agreement began in earnest yesterday, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, made representations to the Senate foreign relations committee to allow fears either that the sale could be a danger to Israel or that sensitive technology could fall into Soviet hands if there were a coup in Saudi Arabia.

The Senators, opposed to the sale, formal notification of which was given to Congress yesterday, appear not to have changed their minds despite "understandings" reached with Saudi Arabia over the use of the Awacs.

## Iran picks President

Senator Robert Packwood, Republican, Oregon, submitted a resolution of disapproval on behalf of 50 members of the 100-member Senate after the formal notification. An aide said that all the Senators who first signed the resolution a month ago had been consulted after Mr Haig's briefing to see if they no longer wished to support it.

Mr Haig told the committee that only carefully screened Saudi Arabians and Americans would be manning the aircraft and the surveillance equipment.

"Given the shortage of Saudi aircrews and technicians this means that there will be an American presence on the aircraft and on the ground well into the 1990s," he said.

That assurance appeared to fall short of the joint American-Saudi Arabian control Senators had been looking for to agree to the sale. Senator John Glenn, Democrat, Ohio, the architect of the joint control idea, whose support has been regarded as critical, said he believed it was "doomed to defeat."

But the President at his news conference yesterday said it had a good chance of success. The terms met most of the objections that had been raised. Even if the aircraft fell into the hands of those who did not believe they would, American security would not be jeopardized.

Success may now depend on convincing Republican Senators that the prestige of the President, both at home and abroad would be badly damaged if the sale were vetoed.

Mr Haig met Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, in New York for 90 minutes today to discuss the deal.

## Doubt over warning to Kuwait of raid

Mr Haig's revelation that American Awacs in Saudi Arabia had monitored the Iranian aircraft which attacked oil installations in Kuwait almost from the time they became airborne prompts the question whether the Kuwaitis were warned in time to intercept the raid (Edward Mortimer writes).

Kuwait, a strong believer in non-alignment, has no defence ties of any kind with the United States, but has recently formed a Gulf Cooperation Council with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain.

The Awacs are on loan to Saudi Arabia and it is therefore presumably up to the Saudis to decide what use to make of the information that they supply. It is possible that the Kuwait Government was warned but decided to take no action. Kuwait, a small and extremely prosperous oil-producing state whose territory has been claimed in the past by Iraq, is extremely vulnerable to attack by either side in the Iraq-Iran conflict and has been doing its best not to be drawn in.

Although the government protested against the Iranian raid, local journalists were told not to publish any more about it then the official government statements.

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## Moderate Walesa defeats radical union challengers

From Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 2

Mr Lech Walesa was tonight re-elected chairman of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union, in an overwhelming majority in the first round.

Of the 48 votes, more than 300 were cast for Mr Walesa, Mr Marian Jurczyk, the runner-up, among the four candidates. Mr Andrzej Gwiazda came third with 74 votes and Mr Jan Rulawski fourth with 52.

Delegates attending the union's first national congress there endorsed the two most moderate contestants, though many had obviously been attracted by the more radical sentiments expressed by the fiery Mr Rulawski.

Predictions that a significant number of delegates would reject the proposal of that is sometimes seen as Mr Walesa's tendency to act without heeding the wishes of the rank-and-file members, were shown to be unfounded when it came to the vote.

The plainest speaking of the second stage of this congress came in a marathon session, ending early today, at which Mr Rulawski hinted that it might be a good thing for Poland to reconsider its total commitment to the Warsaw Pact.

The Government should present better alternatives in foreign policy, Romania, Albania and even Cuba had created alternative ways of bypassing the military power of France and Greece had left their alliance's military structure, he pointed out.

He drew gasps of astonishment with the boldness of his remarks. In his opening statement as a candidate for the chairmanship and in the following question time, he spared his audience no room for doubt about what he thought of the Soviet Union.

Mr Rulawski, who spent four years in prison during the 1950s for trying to escape to the west after repeated conflicts with the authorities, has said before the congress, but this was the biggest audience he has ever had.

## West accused of financing union's 'campaign of lies'

From Michael Dinyan, Moscow, Oct 2

The Russians today accused the West of masterminding and financing "Operation Poland" to allow Solidarity, the independent trade union, to inundate Poland with slanderous bulletins and conduct an "outrageous campaign" of lies and slander. The accusation, made in a weekly supplement of the government newspaper *Izvestia*, comes after yesterday's allegation that the union was planning at its congress to seize political power, demand communism and break Poland's ties with its allies.

Reporting from Warsaw, *Tass* asked how far the union could go in violating its own charter and agreements signed with the Government. It claimed that there were calls to set up a solidarity dictatorship in Poland and carry out a "counter-revolution by force if necessary."

Tass particularly attacked Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, one of the radical rivals to Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, for the post of national chairman. It called delegates' demands for the uninterrupted supply of Soviet oil and raw materials "arrogant," and said the union was trying to shove Soviet-Polish economic relations in a false light.

IN BRIEF

France falls in line on rights pact

Strasbourg, Oct 2—France announced its full acceptance of the European Convention on Human Rights today, opening the way for French citizens to take their government to the European human rights court in Strasbourg.

M. André Chénedegat, the European Affairs Minister, announced his government's decision today before the Council of European Parliamentary Assembly.

The announcement, 31 years after the first signatures to the Convention, brings France into line with 15 of the Council's 21 member states, including Italy, West Germany and Britain.

France signed the original document in 1950 and ratified it in 1954, but with reservations, in particular on Article 25, which covers right of appeal to the Strasbourg court.

President Mitterrand made full ratification part of his election campaign.

The convention, widely regarded as the Council of Europe's most important achievement, covers a wide range of civil and political liberties, such as freedom of thought and expression, respect for privacy and the right to a fair hearing.

M. Chénedegat said: "Opening the right of appeal before an international tribunal... to individuals has long appeared to some people as a luxury."—*Reuters*.

## Sabotage against Spanish destroyer in Santander

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 2

A destroyer of the Spanish Navy on patrol missions against ETA, the Basque terrorist organisation, was damaged by an explosion early today while it was in Santander harbour. A 10ft hole was blown in its side. No one was injured.

Defence Ministry officials said there was no doubt the *Martín de Arce* had been the object of sabotage, and later the San Sebastián fishermen's radio station said it had been called by an ETA spokesman claiming responsibility.

If confirmed, this would be the first big attack by ETA in several months. It is also the first time any sabotage has been reported against naval units since the *Calvo Sotelo* Government took the decision

His remarks were also heard over loudspeakers by people standing outside the sports complex where the congress is taking place. Only months ago the public expression of such views would have been inconceivable in Poland.

Mr Rulawski added that the Helsinki Final Act, signed by 35 nations including the Soviet Union, spoke of the right to join or leave international alliances. This offered Poland an alternative to its present foreign policy.

"I think our mistake has been to accept the theory of the real or imagined threat of the Soviet Union. This has inhibited us from seeking to attain all our aims. . . . I propose rejection of this inhibition since we cannot define its parameters until we defeat the imperialist policies of the Soviet Union," he asserted.

No one had the right to refuse Solidarity to express opinions on foreign policy, he said, and proposed that the union should include in its programme the implementation of the Helsinki resolutions.

The mass media would argue, he continued, that he had gone beyond the limits of union activity, but the problems of the union had to be seen in a wider perspective.

Mr Walesa, in his much more cautious candidature speech, told delegates: "I am worried by one thing—that we badly underestimate our partner (the Government). We have too much self-confidence and as the same time fail to notice problems, troubles and methods with which we can be defeated."

For this reason, he added, "if I am going to stay with not endorsing this union programme, because it would be just as if you were to put me on a plane which I don't know how to pilot."

If an agreement was endorsed it would only be with a view to implementing it, Mr Walesa added.

And so he reached his conclusion that politics was not a question of discussions, but of action.

## US decision could cost Britain £1,000m

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

President Reagan's decision to procure the Trident 2 D-5 missile will almost certainly prompt Britain to follow suit, adding at least another £1,000m to the Government's strategic weapons bill.

The Government resolved last year to buy the Trident 1 C-4 missile from the United States, to replace Polaris as Britain's nuclear deterrent in the 1990s.

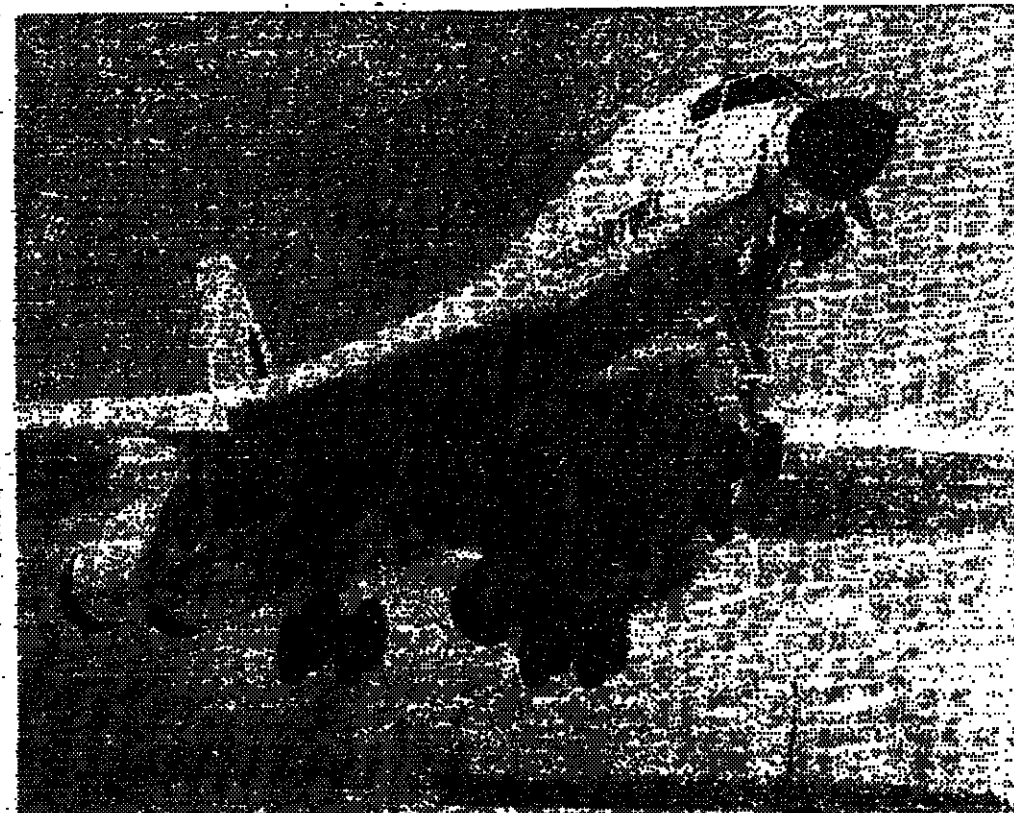
The cost of buying the missiles, building four new submarines and designing new warheads was estimated to be in the region of £5,000m over 15 years.

But Whitehall officials will now be approached again with a view to switching from the C-4 to the D-5, which is only in line with the Americans.

The D-5 will have a range of about 6,000 miles when fired from its parent submarine—compared with the 4,000 miles of the C-4 and the mere 2,800 miles of Polaris. It can also carry up to 14 independent warheads of 150 kilotons each—equal to 150,000 tons of conventional explosive.

Not only that but the D-5, unlike the C-4, is likely to be manoeuvrable in space so that it will be even less vulnerable than its predecessors to enemy defences.

All these improvements are more than Britain really needs for its relatively straightforward ambition of threatening Moscow and other Soviet cities. But to stay with the original C-4 decision would saddle the



The B-1 bomber resurrected by President Reagan.

Royal Navy with a system already outdated by the Americans—and therefore less able to share United States supporting facilities.

Like the D-5 decision, those involving the MX and the B-1 bomber have come as no great surprise, although President Reagan has shelved the big issue of where and how to base the MX missile.

MX will become the main land-based intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in the United States, with the ability to attack missile sites in the Soviet Union. It will be twice as big and twice as accurate as the Minuteman-3, currently

the most modern ICBM on United States soil.

Each of its 10 separate warheads will have a yield of around 350 kilotons (the bombs which fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 were less than 20 kilotons) and should be able to land within 100 yards of their targets.

The original aim was to build and station some 200 MX missiles, which analysts said would be more than enough to destroy the whole Russian ICBM force in their hardened shelters—or at least to threaten to do so.

The decision now to station 100 of them, though not un-

expected, will not guarantee that same capability. But the mobility of MX when the question of its basing has been finally answered should at least ensure that the Russians could not wipe out all the American ICBM force in one devastating pre-emptive strike.

The revived B-1 bomber is likely to be a smaller, subsonic version of the aircraft cancelled by the Carter Administration. In recent months it has become known as the Long-Range Combat Aircraft, whose role will be to act as a stopgap until a still more advanced bomber can be produced for the 1990s.

A senior Defence Department official said the President had rejected that plan because it did not cover the vulnerability of the Minuteman and Titan force.

There was also a domestic political reason for the President's decision. Strong opposition to the plan to base the missiles in Utah and Nevada had developed among environmentalist and other interest groups which threatened litigation that could have delayed deployment of the MX for years. Senator Paul Lahti of Nevada, one of President Reagan's closest political confidants, was a leading

## Reagan bows to lobby on missile base sites

Continued from page 1

Soviet defences. President Carter had also come in favour of a mobile land-based deployment system for the MX, known as the multiple protective shelter scheme or more colloquially as the "race track shell game".

The President's decision today on the MX, which was taken by him personally after intensive lobbying by interest groups within his administration, the Armed Forces and Congress, came as a surprise.

Although he had already abandoned President Carter's plan to base 200 of the missiles among 4,800 shelters in Utah and Nevada, he had been widely expected to opt for a scaled-down version of the same scheme. The almost unanimous opinion of the American press and Congress was that he would proceed with the deployment of 100 missiles to be shuttled around 1,000 shelters.

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opponent of multiple protective shelter scheme.

Defence officials emphasized today that a combination of the three basing modes for the MX may be used. It was made clear that the air-based option was still favoured by senior officials in the Pentagon, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, even though it is opposed by the Air Force.

The cost of President Reagan's strategic programme will be \$180,300m (£98,500m) over the next six years. High though this figure sounds it represents only about 15 per cent of projected overall American defence spending during that period.

No breakdown of the costs of the different programmes has been given. Earlier estimates for the MX programmes ranged between \$33,000m and \$66,000m which would have made it the most expensive weapons system ever devised. President Reagan's MX programme will cost less initially. The B-1 bombers will cost £200m each.

If the President decides to go ahead with the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles (ABM) to defend the MX it would involve altering the ABM treaty with Moscow which was signed by President Nixon in 1972 as a companion to Salt 1. This restricts the Soviet Union and the United States to the deployment of only one ABM system each.

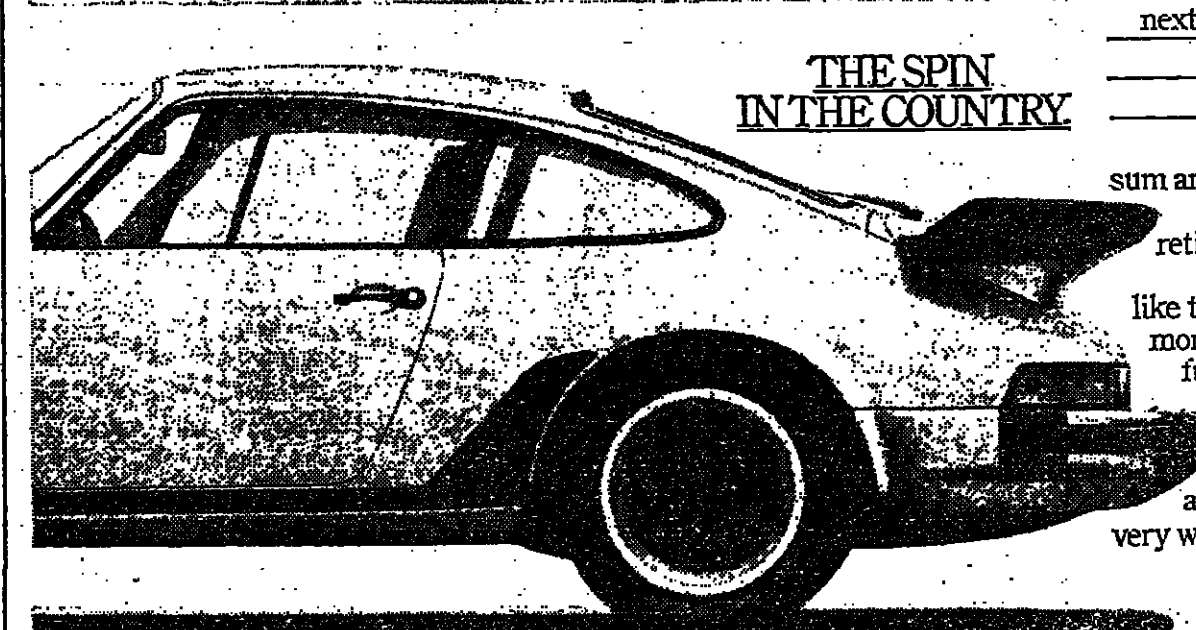
The Soviet system is deployed around Moscow; but the Americans never took up their option to deploy ABMs.

Talks on strategic arms limitation are expected to be resumed early next year.

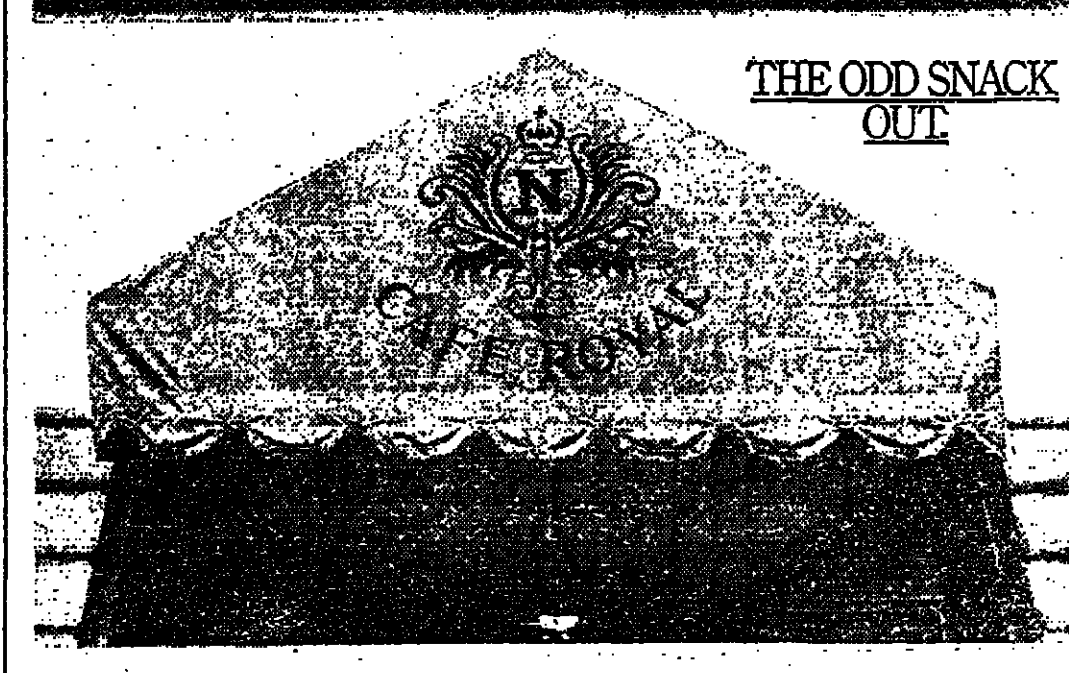
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## Israel sets out to win friends and end isolation

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 2

The Israeli Government has embarked on a concerted attempt to break out of the diplomatic isolation that has marked the country's relations with the Soviet bloc and much of the Third World in recent years.

As part of the diplomatic offensive, a detailed Israeli plan for a new, agriculturally-based approach to the problems of developing nations has been circulated at the United Nations in New York. A senior Foreign Ministry official said it had been welcomed as a positive development by a number of Third World governments already contacted.

In addition during the past week Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Minister, has taken advantage of the United Nations session to hold separate private meetings with his Soviet and Polish counterparts. It was the first meeting between Israel and a Polish Foreign Minister since 1967, and the first with the Soviet Foreign Minister since 1976.

A central aim of Israel's strategy is to restore relations with some of the black African nations which broke diplomatic contact in 1973 in protest at the Israeli crossing of the Suez Canal.

Although no names were given, Israeli sources believe that among the countries most likely to be involved in such a move would be Kenya, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Tanzania and Zaire. At present Israel has varying degrees of informal relations with each, ranging in status from trade missions to a representative operating from a friendly embassy.

Israel's hopes were boosted at the United Nations on Monday, when Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews, Liberia's Foreign Minister, called on those African countries which had severed relations in 1973 to begin a re-examination of their policy. He also expressed support for the Camp David agreements.

At the 60-minute session with Mr Joseph Ceyrek, of Poland, Mr Shamir is understood to have proposed a cultural exchange as a first step towards reestablishing diplomatic ties, broken in 1967.

In Western diplomatic circles, Israel's wide-ranging diplomatic feelers are seen as evidence that the Government is striving to shake off the image of an international pariah, and also to capitalize on the election of President Reagan.

## Car bomb death toll rises to 83

Beirut, Oct 2. — Police said today that the death toll had risen to 83 after a car bomb exploded near the external information bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut, leaving more than 300 injured.

Mr Mahmoud Labady, a PLO official spokesman and a survivor of yesterday's explosion, said in his shattered office that the blast signalled the start of a new kind of war between the PLO and Israel.

Israel today denied that its agents were responsible for the blast. A group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility.

Mr Labady claimed the spate of bombings against PLO and leftist targets in Lebanon was an Israeli violation of the July 24 ceasefire sponsored by the United States and the United Nations. — AP and Reuters.

## Redgrave Auschwitz film banned

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 2

Israeli television will not screen *Playing for Time*, an American film about the Nazi holocaust, because Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the star, has supported the Arab cause in Palestine.

Mr Joseph Lapid, director of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, said today: "I am a survivor of the holocaust. My father perished in the holocaust." He called it obscene that an activist supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization should have been cast as an Auschwitz inmate.

Miss Redgrave has been an outspoken critic of Israel and actively supported the Palestinian cause by producing another film for the PLO.

The British actress won an Emmy award for her portrayal of Fania Fencel, a real woman who has objected to being portrayed by Miss Redgrave.

## China's economic reform

## Industrial revolution experiment opens way for free enterprise

From David Bonavia, Jinan, Oct 2

China's easternmost province of Shandong is in the throes of a sweeping economic reform masterminded in Peking by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior Deputy Chairman of the Communist Party, and his team of liberal economic planners.

Like other parts of China, Shandong has undergone a massive transformation of its industry, with entire factories being cleared of heavy industrial plant and the workforce retrained to make light industrial consumer goods. The idea is to raise the standard of living of the province's 73 million population, which is already putting a heavy strain on food supplies.

The most serious drought in nearly 50 years is well into its second year and many people in upland areas are living off their grain stores, while the lowlands depend for irrigation on reservoirs and wells.

The excess population, still growing at a rate of more than 1 per cent a year, is the main problem. The must persuade people to have only one child per family, or at most two, an official said in Jinan. Unfortunately the senior cadres, whose job it is to persuade the masses to have fewer children, often have four or five themselves.

Surprisingly, the peasants of Shandong — or the rural cadres — have put up strong opposition to agricultural policies being pushed by the party leadership in Peking.

Aimed at enabling the peasants to enrich themselves quickly, the reform of agriculture encourages them to sign individual family contracts with their production teams (units of a few score families apiece), promising to supply a fixed quota of grain or other produce after the harvest.

In return, the peasants are permitted to farm particular patches of farmland individually or in small work groups. The land formerly worked communally by the whole team is divided up by discussion or drawing lots. But although quite a few places have gone over to farming in groups of families, very few individual families have opted to farm independently. The family farming system is considered to be good for only the poorest areas.

Country markets and fairs are now thriving, with peasants setting their own prices for their produce — something which was considered "capitalist" under the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Old men sell home-made kitchen implements, brushes and tools, while women hawk their home-made fruit juice and cakes.

Rises in the price of foodstuffs have hit the city dwellers, and inflation at a rate of about 6 per cent last year has invalidated bonuses and subsidies which state-owned enterprises have been paying their workers.

Some factories have gone over to piece-rates, also suspect as a form of capitalism when Mao was alive. A woman making embroidered blouses for export can earn the equivalent of about £16 a month.

Welfare facilities depend on the prosperity of the individual factory, which is now encouraged to find its own markets and fix its own prices. The market economy has been given a blessing, though there is still bureaucratic interference by ministries and local authorities, which affects productivity.

Unemployment, however, is a severe problem. Some factories are not replacing retiring workers while others are enrolling only the offspring of their older workers.

The elegant coastal resort of Qingdao (Tsingtau) — built for the Germans during their occupation of the area between 1898 and 1915 — has 30,000 unemployed out of a work force of about 500,000.

A new industry which will provide more jobs is tourism. Foreigners are now welcomed at a variety of places besides Qingdao and Jinan.

Shandong's economic problems are a mirror of those existing all over China, and the sixth National People's Congress, due to meet in November, will be expected to endorse legislation increasing the role of market forces and free enterprise.



Shandong province in China. The map shows its location in the eastern part of the country, bordering the Yellow Sea to the east and other provinces to the west and south.

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## Rugby Union

## Expansive Orrell earn higher status in northern hierarchy

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

The John Player Cup holders, Leicester, have reached October 1 with a 100 per cent record and averaging just under 43 points per game in the "for" column. Their fixtures now become more consistently demanding but they must be confident of continuing a conquest of the "for" column at Welford Road this afternoon.

Cowley last week there six years ago, and now they make do without their English international, Row Davies and Marcus Rose, who have returned to Cambridge for a new university campaign. Cambridge are fielding nine out of 12 Blues in residence against Cambridge City today, one of them being Lillingston, who was a Scottish tourist in New Zealand last summer.

There are some good contests in the north, notably Orrell v Rosslyn Park, Sale v Moseley, Fylde v Gosforth Liverpool v Warrington. In important merit fixtures, Orrell may have had a nasty hiccup at West Hartlepool recently but by all accounts they were in sparkling fettle at the Reddings seven days ago when they scored three tries in beating Moseley 28-3.

With so much action at loose forward and in their back division even without the injured Carlisle they will surely be aiming to spread today's game as wide as possible. Ripley and Marnell are notable Park assets.

This is a new fixture for Orrell and further emphasis of expanding progress since their heavy defeat at Warrington last week. In the past seven or eight seasons Cardiff, Coventry, Galt, Gloucester, Gosforth, Hawick, Llanelli, London, Moseley, Pontypool, and Warrington have all appeared on the Orrell card.

Moseley, whose start to the season has not been auspicious, has no excuses for last week's defeat. Their secretary, Bernard Mallin, says they were never in the game against the visitors who played very well. Now Moseley have dropped eight players, including Field, the lock who led the Rest in last season's England trial, for a hard task at Sale. A little further to the west, on Merseyside, Liverpool and Waterloo both aim to extend their unbeaten runs. Liverpool have been unbeaten, having crossed Liverpool's line.

In town, Swansea play Harlequins at Twickenham with injury problems and a background of two defeats, by Newport and Pontypool, in the last week. London Scottish are at home to Northampton, London Welsh to Richmond and Wasps to Blackheath. The Wasps lose Melville in Yorkshire's cause against Ulster but their captain, Taylor, is fit again and they have a new stand-off, Alan Jones, whose pedigree includes Leicestershire, Wiltshire and England colors.

Rosslyn Park will be back on the moorway for a big day



Taylor: fit to play in Wasps' merit table game.

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## THE TIMES Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year 1981 Award.

Champagne awaits the person who can nominate the outstanding Business Woman for 1981.

The Times Newspaper and Veuve Clicquot Champagne are seeking nominations for this unique Award which encourages and complements the efforts of women in the commercial world. It is no longer exclusively a man's world and there are many awards for women in all walks of life — except business. For these women the climb to the top has probably been harder than for their male colleagues, who now, at least, accept them as professionals and equals.

### The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and she is the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first 'female tycoon', Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting drink and her bubbling wine thwarted the Napoleonic blockade, seduced the Russian court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

### A Successor

Madame Clicquot had charisma and style. Her success could be gauged accurately by her power, her dynamism, her innovation and her tenacity. Yet she retained her femininity and is immortalised each time her wine is called for as 'The Widow'.

The panel is searching for a woman of 1981 who can match the image of this astonishing woman. Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her enterprise and the obstacles she has had to overcome are all aspects the panel will be considering.

### Nominations

Completed entries should be accompanied by the fullest information possible. Biographies, press cuttings, financial reports and in particular any details concerning the nominee's personal and company growth.

Nominations are welcome from anyone and previous nominations may be repeated for 1981.

Completed forms should be returned to Paul McGhee, "Business Woman", The Times, PO Box 7, London W1X 3ZZ.

Closing date for entries: 1st November, 1981.

My reasons for nominating her are as follows:

1. I nominate:

Her company is:

Her status:

Nominator's name:

Address:

Daytime telephone number:

Rules:

1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.

2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.

3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

4. Closing date of the Award: 1st November 1981. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.

5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.

### Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will be presented to the winning nominator who, together with the nominators of all finalists, will be invited to a Champagne reception in The Times Boardroom.

### The Award

The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year will receive: A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards. An expenses paid visit for two to Rheims for the christening of the vine. The winner will become Une Amie de la Veuve. At a traditional ceremony during her visit she will be enrolled as one of a distinguished circle of friends who receive a bottle of the Widow every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own tastevin and a case of La Grande Dame — a very special vintage Champagne produced to mark the celebration of La Veuve's bi-centenary and made from the vineyards owned during her lifetime.

Finalists each receive a replica tastevin and a bottle of La Grande Dame.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.

## West puts tight rein on Unesco

From Jonathan Feeny, Paris, Oct 2

Western nations today made significant progress in their campaign to bring the activities and growth of Unesco under greater control.

A meeting here of Unesco's 45-state executive board, whose function is to monitor the application of the organization's wide-ranging programme, ended with the adoption of a resolution containing recommendations for which Western powers and Japan have been pressing for a year.



All of You. 3-1 Scotchell Sauce.  
 \* Doubtful runner  
 FOWLESTER SELECTIONS (By Our  
 Staff): 2-15 Mainland, 2-45  
 A. Beacher, 3-15 Echo Summit, 3-25  
 Pacific, 4-15 Tarzan, 4-45 All of  
 You.  
 More racing page 2

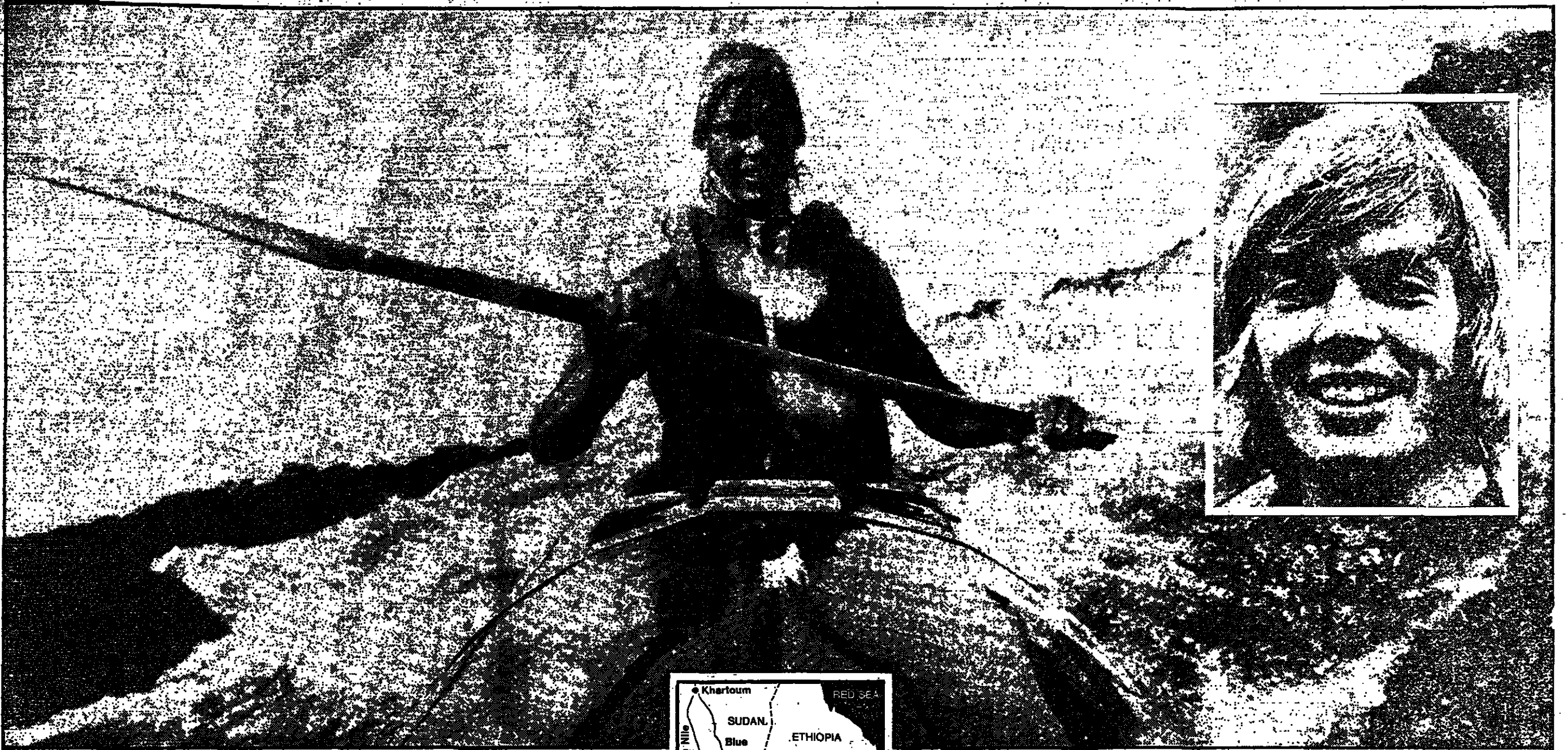






# Saturday Review

How five young Englishmen in canoes tackled some of the most dangerous white water ever attempted



## Challenge on the Nile

by Chris Bonington

Mike Jones was only 16 when he heard Chris Bonington lecture on the descent of the Blue Nile by John Blashford-Snell's Army expedition in 1968, and resolved on the same adventure — but by canoe. Bonington describes him as having "an irrepressible quality... combined with a powerful physique and complete lack of fear."

Having canoeed down the Inn in Austin and the Grand Canyon, Mike Jones, backed by a Winston Churchill Fellowship, organized an expedition to the Blue Nile in 1972. He was then a medical student at Birmingham University. His companions were Mick Hopkinson, a competition slalom canoeist from Bradford; Glen Greer, a canoeing friend from university; Dave Burkinshaw, a Rotherham school teacher; and Steve Nash, an electronics engineer from Reading and a member of the British white water team.

They took four canoes and, because the Blashford-Snell expedition had been fired on by bandits, they also carried revolvers and a shotgun. Six weeks after leaving London they came to Bahardar, a small town on the shores of Lake Tana.

They pushed the canoes into the water at the Bahardar bridge on the morning of September 3. Glen Greer had decided to paddle Steve Nash's boat that day, since the stretch down to the Tissat Falls did not look too serious. Nash, with the Land-Rover, was going to meet them just above the falls that evening.

At first everything went well. On the first big cataract, down which we had been swept out of control in 1968, they were able to pick their way. The waters were big and powerful but nothing like as difficult as some white water in Britain.

Below the cataract, however, they ran into the same problems — but we had encountered in 1968. Because of the number of channels and heavily overgrown islands they were unable to inspect each cataract on foot before going down. They had no choice but to take them blind.

Mike Jones and Mick Hopkinson were out in front, taking one cataract at a time and then waiting for the others. Dave Burkinshaw and Glen Greer, less confident, were well behind. Greer was finding it particularly difficult, less at ease than the others in wild water, less adept at rolling back up once he had capsized.

The river was wide and shallow for long stretches, but then as they swept round a bend there was a roar of water; they could not see anything until they were on the very brink of the fall and completely committed. Jones, Hopkinson and Burkinshaw managed to shoot the fall, plunging down it to skirt a huge whirlpool, and all, and vanished from sight.

It seemed an age, though was probably less than a minute, before a paddle came to the surface well below the whirlpool, then the canoe itself, badly washed, popped vertically from out of the water. And still there was no sign of Glen Greer. At last he surfaced, almost a hundred metres downstream, badly shaken. He insisted on carrying on, even though he was capsized and

forced to swim for it on several more occasions. At the end of the day, still five miles short of the Tissat Falls, they pulled into the bank and struggled for half a mile through the undergrowth to the road, where Steve Nash eventually found them and took them back to the hotel.

Dave Burkinshaw was becoming more and more worried about the whole venture. He had managed the first section without too much difficulty but was very aware that they had been paddling unladen canoes. Below the Tissat Falls the river plunges through a series of gorges for the next 200 miles. They would have to carry their food, sleeping bags, radios and guns with them, all of which would make the canoes heavy and difficult to manoeuvre through cataracts which were probably going to be faster and more dangerous than anything they had faced before.

On top of that were the threats of crocodiles and bandits. He wanted time to think and insisted on staying out of the river the next day to go down and look at the waters below the falls. Steve Nash also stayed out and Glen Greer had had enough of canoeing; his role, anyway, was that of shore party.

The next morning Mike Jones and Mick Hopkinson returned to the river. In spite of its volume they were enjoying themselves. They made a good team, paddled at the same standard and had a similar attitude to risk. They picked their way through winding channels, past tree-clad islands, shot tumbling cataracts and saw their first crocodile — a dark shape in the murky brown water.

It was late afternoon before they reached the top of the Tissat Falls, hauled the boats out of the river and carried them to the road. Mike wanted to return to the water at the Portuguese bridge below the hydro-electric station. Pleased with the day's canoeing and full of optimism, they rejoined the team to face a crisis.

Dave Burkinshaw announced

that he was not prepared to go any further, since he was convinced that they would be unable to control heavily laden canoes in the rapids. Jones disagreed and a furious argument ensued, culminating in Burkinshaw saying that he was going to return home.

Next morning Jones, Hopkinson and Nash, watched by Burkinshaw, Greer and a large group of local dignitaries, set out just below the Portuguese bridge. At this point the river races down in a series of furious rapids. With the canoes heavily laden, it was difficult to manoeuvre through the torrent, and they had gone only 275 metres when Nash hit a rock, ripped the bottom out of his canoe and was forced to bail out. The other two pulled into the bank. It was obvious that they could never get down these waters heavily laden.

Jones decided that their only course was to dump as much as possible and travel down really light, living off the land — or just going hungry. After all, they could never be able to reach the Shafartak road bridge in four days. Nash thought this ridiculous; the risks were altogether too great.

### Swirling waters and cataracts

In the end they compromised. Nash suggested that he and Burkinshaw should act as a bank party, carrying their canoes and all the supplies round the difficult stretch of river — which they knew to be about twenty miles — while Jones and Hopkinson, travelling light, tried to canoe it. They would meet up again at the second Portuguese bridge. This also had the advantage of bringing Burkinshaw back into the expedition. He agreed to join Nash on the walk and to canoe the river from the second Portuguese bridge.

It was now September 6. Jones and Hopkinson returned to the river with just their sleeping bags, a radio, a cine camera, a pistol each and a little food — a bar of Kendal Mint Cake, an oatmeal block and a Rowntree's jelly. Both admitted to being scared, but were determined to complete the river.

The canoes, although lighter now, were still unwieldy. Fierce cataracts alternated with stretches of brown swirling waters which gave a feeling of unpredictable power. After twelve miles they reached a point where the huge volume of the Blue Nile was compressed into a half mile wide channel to a boiling cauldron. This was the place where the white

water team of the previous expedition had pulled their rubber boats out of the river. Hopkinson and Jones did the same, but paid some men who were working in the fields to carry the canoes a short distance round the obstacle.

They returned to the river at the start of the long gorge contained by sheer walls, thirty metres high, which had avoided in 1968. It was the most committing stretch of water that Jones and Hopkinson had ever ventured on.

There was no possibility of any reconnaissance of the cataracts from the bank; they could not escape from the river, for the racing waters had carved away the black volcanic rock of the gorge walls into a continuous overhanging lip. There were hardly any eddies for them to rest in; they had to keep going, weaving their way through the cataracts, trying to read the maze of foaming waves and tumbling water, cutting their way across the troughs of giant scorpers, skirting boiling whirlpools.

They took turns in going out in front, never knowing what was going to face them round the next bend. Their necks ached from the continuous craning to see over the crests of waves; there was no release from the tension, no chance to relax. Mick Hopkinson admitted to being more frightened in this section than ever before or since.

It was five o'clock in the afternoon and tropical dusk was close when they noticed a slight bay on the right. There was some slack water and a steep watercourse cutting its way through the wall of the gorge. They swung into it, had a desperate struggle to leave the boats out of the water and then started to scramble up the boulder-strewn slope, canoes balanced precariously over their shoulders.

Out in front, Mike Jones stumbled on a huge boulder; it started rolling, bounding down towards Hopkinson coming up behind. He dived out of the way and just managed to avoid it.

Shaken, exhausted, they reached the top of the slope and found a thick shelter in which to get some shelter for the night. It started to rain, quickly soaking their clothes and sleeping bags, but they dared not light a fire for fear of attracting bandits. Munching Kendal Mint Cake and chewing through some jelly, they joked about the fact that it was Mike Jones' twenty-first birthday, then tried to settle down for the night.

Both slept lightly, shivering in wet sleeping bags, frightened by every rustle in the undergrowth. Mike woke up on one occasion to find himself holding his cocked

and loaded pistol, finger on the trigger, to Hopkinson's head. At last the dawn came. They could not bring themselves to put the canoes back into the gorge, particularly as the cataracts just ahead were even worse than those they had been through the previous day.

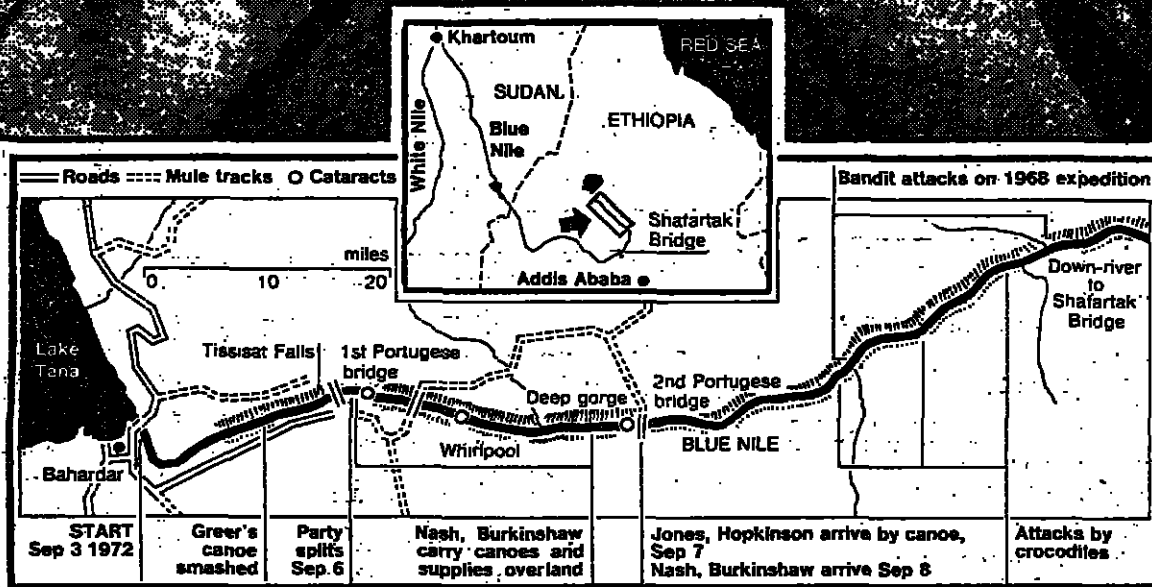
Instead they decided to carry them for about a mile, round the top of the gorge, struggling through undergrowth, up and down over stream beds until the walls of the defile began to relent and they were able to return to the water. It was still very fast and threatening; they were both very tired and as a result both had narrow escapes.

Hopkinson was in front as they came to the top of a fall. At first glance it did not look too bad, a shoot of brown water leading to swirling brown waters below. It was only when he was on the brink that he realised that the water was thundering over a drop of nearly five metres.

As he plummeted down he stood on his foot rest, leaning back against the canoe to reduce the impact when he hit the water below. Fortunately there were no rocks and he arrowed down into the middle of the pool of boiling water, completely submerged, and then shot out just beyond it, his close fitting spray deck keeping the water out of the canoe. He managed to skate past the top of the fall and find an easier way down, further across. A few hundred metres further on Jones was caught in a huge whirlpool; he was spun round and round, helpless in the huge vortex before several minutes of frantic paddling enabled him to escape.

They reached the second Portuguese bridge that same afternoon. There was no sign of their bank support party and so they set up camp a few hundred metres above the bridge. They were careful to hide the guns and their very obvious poverty was probably their best defence. What little money they had left had been spent on paying the local people to carry their canoes round the start of the gorge.

In the next two days, while awaiting the arrival of the others, they bartered the few scanty articles of clothing they had with them for potatoes. In the afternoon of the second day Nash and Burkinshaw, with nine porters, reached the bridge. They were all exhausted, for they had had to walk about ninety miles of very steep and difficult going; the porters had become increasingly nervous as they got further away from home and at one point Nash had been forced to threaten them with his loaded revolver to stop them dropping the canoes and deserting.



The expedition's route; above and inset, Mike Jones, the expedition leader

Mike Jones could sense an almost immediate change of atmosphere among the rapidly growing crowd of local people, all of them armed with rifles, now that they saw the size of the team and the amount of gear they carried. It did not seem wise to hang around longer than was absolutely necessary and so that very afternoon they loaded the canoes and pulled out into the river.

It was now both wide and deep, comparatively easy canoeing, even when heavily laden. That day they paddled a few miles downstream and stopped for a big celebration tea, lighting a fire and gorging themselves to the full, and then set off once again paddling until it was very nearly dark before slipping in to a slight inlet and bedding down among the bushes without lighting a fire. In this way they hoped to avoid being discovered by the local people.

Using this technique they managed to get down to the Shafartak bridge in four days. They were fired upon once by a group on the bank, but their progress was so swift and surprising that they avoided the trouble we had encountered in 1968.

### A race with a crocodile

Crocodiles, on the other hand, gave them some severe frights. We had been towed down the Shafartak bridge in 1968, and the slower, more meandering section of the river by one of the big assault boats and, as a result, had hardly noticed the crocodiles. They, however, were paddling at about the same speed as a crocodile swims and, to a crocodile, a canoe must closely resemble a very large fish. They had heard tales of crocodiles biting canoes in half and, sitting in a fragile, fibreglass shell, you don't feel like taking any chances when a five-metre crocodile comes cruising through the water to take a look at you.

Dave Burkinshaw was some hundred metres in front of the others when he noticed the distinctive V-wave coming up fast behind him. He put on speed, hoping that he could out-paddle it, having heard that crocodiles lack stamina. After about a hundred metres he was beginning to tire and he glanced round to see that the crocodile seemed to be gaining on him.

By this time he was naturally very, very frightened. He turned for the bank and paddled flat out for it. He was, of course, fastened into the canoe by his spray cover and, to make himself even more secure, he had doubled up with a second one. This meant it was always quite a struggle to free himself from the canoe, but now — with the struggle of desperation — he succeeded in tearing off the covers with one hand between racing strokes of the paddle, leaping out of the canoe in a single movement as it ran aground.

The crocodile was more interested in the canoe and, as it drifted off, he followed it downstream. The others had seen Dave's spring for the bank and followed as quickly as they could. Steve, who wore his pistol in a shoulder holster, was the only one with a gun readily available. With considerable courage, realising that he had to recover Dave's canoe, he paddled right up to the crocodile and emptied the maga-

zine of his revolver into it at point blank range. The crocodile sank from sight, so they could not be sure whether it had been killed or not.

From this point, every stretch of slack water had its resident crocodiles who came out to investigate the intruders. Jones and Hopkinson now kept their guns at the ready, but Burkinshaw was unarmed and had to content himself with a little pile of stones. They now kept close together, but had several more encounters and had used up most of their ammunition by the time they reached the Shafartak bridge.

They arrived there on September 12, tired and very tense from twelve days of nerve-racking canoeing, the threat of crocodiles and a danger of possible attack by local people. They had originally planned to go all the way to the Sudan, but now all of them, I suspect, were beginning to have second thoughts. They had to wait a day at the bridge, both for Glen Greer with the support Land-Rover and also for a Reuters' correspondent who had arranged to meet them there.

It was a period of relaxation after tension; the bridge was somehow a natural boundary to the venture and yet there was the pressure of the expressed intentions. Mike Jones, perhaps, felt obliged to urge them on, down past the bridge, after all, the expedition had been his concept.

At first the other three were doubtful. Dave Burkinshaw had definitely had enough. Mick Hopkinson observed that they had very nearly run out of ammunition and that there would be even more crocodiles below the bridge than there had been above. It was not as if the river itself would provide a challenge — they knew, they could manage the water. It was the threat of crocodiles and bandits and the fact that there was no road from the river once they had reached the border, that deterred them. They were not a closely-knit team, had never been away on expeditions before and this, of course, was their first venture into really wild country.

Steve Nash, after a night's rest, came round to wanting to complete the journey, but by then Mike Jones had swung away from it, saying that there was no point in going on if they were not united. This, I suspect, was the crux of the problem, and in the end they piled their canoes into the Land-Rover and drove to Addis Ababa. They may not have completed their objective, but they had descended more of the upper part of the Blue Nile than anyone else has succeeded doing to this day and, in so doing, had tackled some of the most dangerous white water that anyone has ever attempted.

Mike Jones went on with Hopkinson to canoe down the river that runs out of the Khumbu Glacier on Everest. In 1978 on the Bhrigu river in Pakistan he was swept away and drowned while going to the rescue of a member of the team who had fallen out of his canoe. He was 26.

This extract is taken from *Quest for Adventure* in which Chris Bonington looks at the motives and experiences of some of the major explorers and adventurers of the past 30 years. The book will be published by Hodder and Stoughton on October 12 at £14.95.



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FRIDAY NEXT, 9 OCTOBER at 8

**HALLE ORCHESTRA**

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Soloist: JANET BAKER

BEETHOVEN: Overture, Egmont

BERLIOZ: Les nuits d'été

BRAMHMS: Symphony No. 1 in C minor

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**QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL**

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER at 8 p.m.

**SIMON RATTLE conducts**

THE BELLS

Elise Ross, Philip Langridge, Willard White

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY, PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents

**QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL**

Tonight at 7.45 p.m.

**LONDON ORIANA CHOIR**

MOZART: Coronation Mass

MOZART: Violin Concerto in D, K.218

HAYDN: Nelson Mass

English debut of American Violinist STEPHANIE CHASE

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents

**PURCELL ROOM**

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER at 8 p.m.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL**

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER at 8 p.m.

**GLYNDEBOURNE TOURING OPERA**

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, FALSTAFF

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents

**LUNCHTIME MUSIC IN THE CITY**

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**

FRIDAY NEXT, 9 OCTOBER at 8

**HALLE ORCHESTRA**

Conductor: JAMES LOUGHRAN

Soloist: JANET BAKER

BEETHOVEN: Overture, Egmont

BERLIOZ: Les nuits d'été

BRAMHMS: Symphony No. 1 in C minor

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents Management: HAROLD LLOYD LIMITED

**PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA**

Conductor: JAMES LOUGHRAN

WAGNER: Prelude and Good Friday Music (Parsifal)

WILLIAMSON: Mass of Christ the King

JILL GOMEZ, ROBIN LEGGATE, HARLOW CHORUS, CONDUCTOR FRANK SHUPWAY

The Malcolm Williamson 1979 for Disabled Musicians

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents

**BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

Haydn

**THE CREATION**

GENNADI ROZHDESTVENSKY

MARGARET PRICE, PHILIP LANGRIDGE, JOHN SHIRLEY-QUIRK, BBC Singers

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from Hall (01-228 3191) & Agents

**ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA**

RAYMOND LEPPARD, conductor

JANET PRICE, MARGARET CABLE, JOSE-LUIS GARCIA & JOSEF FROELICH

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## Bridge/Jeremy Flint

## Bid for popularity



How television viewers will see the Grand Slam on BBC2

Some months ago I made some light-hearted predictions about the future development of the game. But I would have been astonished had I known how quickly a dream could become reality. Undeterred by the disasters that befell some early pioneers, the BBC has taken up the challenge of showing bridge on television.

The difficulty of televising bridge was highlighted by the bridge spectacular in 1970. At very considerable cost, the basement of the Piccadilly Hotel was turned into a film set. For a week, Jonathan Cassino and I, representing Crookfords Club, struggled under the heat of the floodlights against Omar Sharif and the Italian Blue Team.

The sad outcome of that experiment was cans and cans of film left to gather dust on the cutting room floor. Several subsequent attempts were all rejected.

The first programme of a 13-part series will be shown on BBC 2 on October 11 at 9.30 pm. It is devoted to an international match of 65 hands between Great Britain and the USA. Representing the USA are Gail Moss and Jacqui Mitchell, current World Olympic team champions, and Matthew Granovetta and Neil Silverman, two of the best American players of the younger school. Great Britain relies on Nicola Gardener and Pat Davies, members of the team which recently won the European Championship, assisted by the unusual partnership of Claude Rodrigue and myself. Naturally I cannot disclose the result, but I can assure you that the match contains some excellent and exciting play.

It would be impossible not to be impressed by the technical skill of all those associated with the production, especially the producer, Peter Bazalgette and the executive producer, Mark Patterson. At one stage I was permitted to go into the control room where the director, Jill Marshall, was seated in front of a battery of monitors and a variety of instruments. The authority with which she controlled the movements of the five cameras and the sound recording made me feel she could pilot the Concorde and cook an omelette at the same time.

A notable feature of the match was the aggressive competitive bidding by both sides. On this hand, the British had the better of the argument.

East-West game. Dealer West.

♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

- (1) The "unusual" 2NT showing both minors.
- (2) A close decision, especially if 3V is forcing.
- (3) A barrage bid rather than a constructive move.
- (4) Superficially conservative, but 7-2-2-2 hands play poorly, and his vulnerable opponents are bidding as if they hold the cards.
- (5) Possibly hoping that her partner had just a weeny bit more.

The Americans found the best defence, taking the ♠A, the two top clubs and a club ruff. 200 to USA.

♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
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♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

- (1) Predictably Rodrigue chooses the aggressive bid.
- (2) A fully-fledged barrage.
- (3) A poor decision; 5♣ would

have been defeated by two tricks.

(4) A worse decision. The East hand has excellent defensive prospects to expect to make 6♣ is surely over-optimistic.

We failed to find the club ruff, so the penalty was only 500-7 IMPs to Great Britain. For years, bridge players have with justice complained that television has ignored their favourite game. The future of bridge on television depends on your response. Please watch the programme, and whether you like it or not, let the BBC know your opinion.

Bridge beginners who own a video-tape recorder will longer have any excuse for failing to improve. Former European champion, Nico Gardener, with Videorama Studios, has made a video cassette in which he clearly explains the fundamentals of the game. Few would dispute that Gardener is Britain's best bridge teacher. No one would dispute that he is the game's best spokesman.

Another of my "predictions" was an increasing interest in the strong-pass system. Terence Reese, the British captain, has always taken a Puckish delight in making life difficult for the opposition. Perhaps it was his younger school. Great Britain relies on Nicola Gardener and Pat Davies, members of the team which recently won the European Championship, assisted by the unusual partnership of Claude Rodrigue and myself. Naturally I cannot disclose the result, but I can assure you that the match contains some excellent and exciting play.

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♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

- (1) Promises at least four clubs.
- (2) Showing the weak type 0.
- (3) Hackett is like a puppet on a string. If he ignores spades, his "best" suit is clubs.
- (4) Asking for diamond control.
- (5) Showing second round diamond control.

Despite, or I should say because of, the 5-0 trump break, Hackett had no difficulty in making 12 tricks, scoring two hearts, two diamonds, and eight trump tricks. A trump lead would leave declarer a trick short. "I knew what to lead," lamented Senior Cabot, "Unhappily, I did not have one."

♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
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♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

I gather it has been a non-vintage year for Old Moore's Almanac. In my current form it may not be too late change my vocation.

\*N.B. Competitive bidding is a technical term.

## Diary Quiz

A bottle of champagne for Mrs Barbara Peters of Home Farm, La Ramée, St Peter Port, Guernsey for her winning caption to last Saturday's picture competition: "Cor. Gie's a Lift." Unfortunately there is no competition or Diary Quiz today because of our industrial problems earlier in the week.

## Period piece

Berry and Co; Jonah and Co; Adele, and Co; by Dornford Yates (Penguin, all £1.50).

Two of these three paperbacks have across their covers the mystifying rubric "Now an exciting TV series". Though a television addict, I had noticed no such series, so I telephoned Penguin. Apparently there has been a minor boob: the rubric should have read "Soon to be an exciting TV series" and it should have appeared on all three books. Negotiations are still under way for an ITV series. I am sure it will be a successful one.

That does not mean I think these are good books. For it is Hillier's Law that lesser authors are improved by adaptation for television, greater ones diminished. Or, if you prefer it, TV adaptations are successful in inverse ratio to the genius of the original authors. In *The Forsyte Saga*, Galsworthy's prose was lost. *Lost Trolope* was tightened up by adaptation. It was a relief to do away with Henry James's circumlocution and parentheticals in *Portrait of a Lady*. Penelope Mortimer, reviewing Vera Brittain's war diary, *Chronicle of Youth*, recently asked: "Might it not have been kinder to leave the public with its impression of Vera Brittain as Cheryl Cameron, glowing with inner warmth, speaking Elaine Morgan's intelligent lines, cunningly directed by Moira Armstrong?"

Jane Austen, with her dialectical immaterialism, could have been a TV scriptwriter, and *Pride and Prejudice* was wonderful in both the BBC adaptations, that with Alan Badel as a D'Arcy, and the one with the divine Elizabeth Garvie as Elizabeth Bennet. All the same, a lot was lost — sudden twists of the plot, the narrator's asides, impossible to absorb into the dialogue. Dickens is a borderline case: it is good to lose some of the verbiage, but not the great hammerblows of description.

Adaptation of these frizzling Dornford Yates works, in which the greatest disaster is a cook giving notice, is unlikely to be "exciting", but it should get rid of some of the unremitting facetiousness of the story-telling, leaving plots which are sometimes, admittedly, as ingenious as Roald Dahl's.

The only possible excuse for reissuing these books is as period pieces. That they undeniably are, and the television version is John Collings' branchchild. An opening of 14 shows:

- (a) 0-3 high card points;
- (b) 12-20 with a club suit;
- (c) 20-23 with precisely 3-3-3-4 distribution.

A pass promises 9-12 points. In Birmingham, perhaps the Walpurge club was "the source of innocent merriment", but it undoubtedly produced some good results.

Great Britain v Spain. North-South game. Dealer North.

♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

Rose could only make five tricks, 500 to Spain, which appeared to be poor result for a 2NT bid.

♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

The Americans found the best defence, taking the ♠A, the two top clubs and a club ruff. 200 to USA.

\*N.B. Competitive bidding is a technical term.

with great impatience — "but I've no idea what I'd think of him today." So if you come of a big family and like crossword puzzles, you may like Dornford Yates. But a special warning if you are Jewish: he is grossly anti-semitic (something he had in common with "Sapper" and Dennis Wheatley): in one story a landowner called Dunkelsbaum is addressed as "Stunkenblotch" and "Sploogenblunk".

## Family life

Mother Can You Hear Me? by Margaret Forster (Penguin, £1.75); A Forgotten Season, by Kathleen Conlon (Hamlyn, £1.10); Black Tickets by Jayne Anne Phillips (King Penguin, £2.25).

For many years Margaret Forster has been writing about the arrangements people come to with themselves, the pacts they form with the world around them to make it bearable. Behind these pacts, she has described the terrors, the nagging anxieties of being fat, of growing old, of losing control. There is no subtlety better suited to her self-exposures than family relationships, and in that sense *Mother Can You Hear Me?* is possibly her best novel. Margaret Forster has a keen ear for the precise flavour of an adolescent daughter's rejection, a dying mother's rejection, a dying mother's rejection, a dying mother's rejection. The question is: can one bear to read it?

*Mother Can You Hear Me?* takes a brief spell in the life of a sensible, pleasant, guilt-ridden woman in her late thirties. She is a part-time teacher, and her wall of silence is not a wall of silence. She would do anything, is familiar to every working woman. Married young, Angela has a 15-year-old daughter, Sadie, in whom she has invested the entire gamut of her own fears, hopes, dreams, and who represents her with all the sickly mother, whose very lack of articulated demands she finds quite unbearable.

*Mother Can You Hear Me?* has no plot. It is a painful and brilliantly conveyed series of encounters, dialogue pushed to the extremes of realism. It all rings true, but it is relentless, and that does not make it easy.

Childhood memory, that curious bright and distorting look that children bring to events and relationships then store away, is a theme as captivating, if softer on the nerves, as that of family. In *A Forgotten Season*, Kathleen Conlon has rendered, with gentle understanding, the voices of three very different children on the edge of adolescence as they witness, and each in their own way misunderstand, an adulterous summer romance. The subtleties and accommodations of the grown-ups are faithfully observed and reported, mainly by 10-year-old Veronica, who watches her mother cry and weeps for her. The child's eye is cruel, but in its fashion faithful, and no nuance of adult exchange is lost in this consistently agreeable book.

*A Forgotten Season* is redolent of period, of a distant summer affair beaches and boarding houses, enclosed by the trickeries of memory. Years later, the meteorological office would contradict the memory of that summer. Sunshine, average, it said; rainfall, average. She remembered only the early morning mist covering the marshes. The child's eye is cruel, but in its fashion faithful, and no nuance of adult exchange is lost in this consistently agreeable book.

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## Architecture/Charles McKean

## Liberate the window

An old Glasgow ditty has the following refrain: *Open the windows, the night is awfully dark*. And the phantoms are dancing in the West End Park.

It was penned in those romantic days when both phantoms and windows were still intellectually acceptable. Soon, of course, as the world became more scientific and utilitarian, the clammy hand of technology tried to relegate both to the cellar. The window became transformed — in the silver prose of the Royal Institute of British Architects' research department — into a climate modifier reducing all its great and glorious functions throughout design history to a calculation: phantoms became figments of the imagination. Now, of course, fashion is changing once more. Phantoms are springing at us from all angles — scarcely a book is written these days without the benefit of a ghoul — and windows are making a comeback. I wonder if there is a connexion.

A building's character, its openness, friendliness, aloofness or hostility, is largely created by its windows. The proportions, scale, and detail of windows provide fairly precise indications of the wealth and social status of the inhabitants — as well as of the functions inside the building. The main facade of buildings usually had grander windows than the rear; and the principal floor (piano nobile) the grandest windows of all. Some compositions hinged entirely around a central Venetian window, with its central round arch and twin columns. The social structure of the inhabitants inside can be read from the windows: from the holes in the rusticated basement illuminating the kitchen,

to the little square windows under the eaves five floors above where the basement workers slept. In *Portrait of a Lady* Henry James made a specific point that the villainous villa in Italy, at the centre of the tale, had a windowless and blank appearance. Others have noticed how dark glass has the same aggressive impact as *mafiosi* wearing dark spectacles.

Windows have always been important in western architecture, and they have developed many shapes and forms: Venetian, French, Tudor, oriel, bays, bows and dormers, and their accessories include: mullions, tracery, snibs, latches, catches, boxes, shutters, casements, architraves and sills. The case for windows is probably best put by William Morris, in a lecture on arts and crafts in 1889:

"... in these walls you may cut windows wherever you please; and if you please, may decorate them to show that you are not ashamed of them; your windows, which you must have, become one of the great beauties of your house."

A far cry from climate modifiers. Yet the rot set in after World War One. The scale of development increased, as a result of which the classical styles were swollen and distorted. Georgian villa styles were pressed into service for gigantic town halls, schools and hospitals: their windows still retained their classical origins, disfigured, as it were, by elephantiasis. The modern architecture that replaced it, therefore, was almost inevitable. The new structures liberated the windows from the having to support the load from above: the wall was free



A roof with a view: the Flemish style windows in Ypres, Belgium

from the structure and, to demonstrate Modern Movement windows rejected the vertical proportioned windows in favour of long horizontal ones — often metal — which ran along the side of the building in rows, turned the corner and sped off up the street.

The window still retained its prominence — although stripped of detail, by virtue of the contrast between white rendered walls and the black interior. By postwar, the contrast had gone. So the Festival of Britain tried another trick: it boxed out, with

a thin concrete frame, windows and doors. That style was short-lived, since advancing technology made it possible to enclose a building entirely by windows. The climate modifier had arrived. Some 15 years later, fashion was swinging again, in favour of more solid walls. Someone was whispering about heat gain and energy costs. But windows remained as dark, unadorned holes punched out of the brickwork.

To get back to the "great beauties of windows" that Morris talked about we have had to wait until recently.

Architects have been learning to liberate themselves from the aesthetics of modern design — as a result, we are now seeing a wild collection of undisciplined window forms and details — with patterned brickwork, hoods, bays, bows and the rest.

We are also seeing a rash of hideous and ill-proportioned, fake Georgian bay windows being inserted in older buildings which have done nothing to deserve the insult.

The problem is that window designers are unlikely to get the detailed consideration they deserve until the fashion

returns of designing a building facade as a composition in its own right, so that the correct proportion of placing and emphasis can be determined. Matters are topsy turvy wherein some schemes gave angular projecting dormer windows (i.e. attic windows) and therefore minor ones) as the most prominent in the whole house.

Morris's view was: "Your window, I say is no longer a concession to human weakness, but a glory of the art of building." It is time more people realised that and designed accordingly.

Photograph by Brian Harris

## Television/Michael Church

## Fanzine rules OK

It is always pleasant, in these days of galloping philistinism, to find traces of erudition in the young. Christopher Hill, J. B. Priestley, C. S. Lewis, Shelley, Santayana and Sillitoe all made brief but telling appearances in last night's edition of *Something Else* (BBC), which was dedicated to proving that inequality rules OK.

The four stalwarts thus effortlessly displaying their learning (sample: "Don't let the bastards grind you down... Sillitoe") were what radical teachers and BBC producers in denim rompers call "kids", or what programme controllers and benevolent foundations term "young people", and it is one of the accepted perks of being an officially designated kid that he should be allowed to jump up and down until the weary adult world gives them what they want.

It was thus no surprise to see the sensitive and youthful editorial director of *Faber* beat his breast and promise to publish an anthology of the fanzine writing bandished by the adolescent interrogator. It was not even much of a surprise to see the teenagers' cameras accusingly rake the shelves of Penguin classics (in which they are usually encountered Santayana et al) with the withering observation that they contained nothing "relevant to us". No:

officially designated "kids" are ipso facto beyond criticism.

They are also, I suspect, something of an irritation to those among their peers who have to get through adolescence without the seal of indulgent approval.

Filmed interviews with stereotyped representatives of the upper middle and working classes led to the unimpressive conclusion that their worlds remained divided. A social worker complained about the cuts. A fashionably alienated kid wandered past derelict factories intoning a Pattenesque poem. The fact that it also contained a medium of serious and sensible observation did little to dispel the feeling that this programme, like other exercises of its kind, was flying false colours. "By and for young people?" Gericha.

"I Thought I Was Taller". A Short History of Mel Brooks (BBC 2) had its own inbuilt irritation in the form of a director-interviewer whose presence was both limp and curiously intrusive, but it was in the main sheer delight. Brooks is a life-force, a source of the phony of a comedian to the fingertips, and from this whimsical potted biog he emerged supreme.

Michael Church

## Radio/David Wade

## Opening the woodshed door

The essence of the story is often that it makes its own point without any need to put it in a setting intended to widen its significance. William Trevor's *The Blue Dress* (Sept 27 director John Tydemann) was just such a story: Terris, a journalist, meets and falls in love with Dorothea — blonde, beautiful, a child, with the cool malevolence born of hatred, she has tipped another rather aggravating small girl out of the top of a beech tree to her death. The charade is explained in the preface without quite seeing it as such — that people don't do such things.

Almost all of this was beautifully done with a marvellous performance by Elizabeth Proud as Dorothea. With Trevor's finely understated dialogue to help her, she conveyed by tone and timing the most unpleasant sense of a creature in hypocrisy. The listener could extend the play's metaphor if he wished. Unfortunately Trevor ex-

tended it for him: Terris, as his name perhaps implied, was possessed of a terrible little determination always to find the woodshed, open the door and see what was inside — he had been at it all his life.

One of the interesting things about Paddy Scannell's *They Did It First* was that it too drew attention to an example of public hypocrisy. Who were reminding that in the BBC we have a free and independent broadcasting system of which we can be proud? Proud, that is, until it pushes at a woodshed door. In his examination of the origins of the radio documentary Scannell pointed to some of its first productions when, in the early 1930s, it began to look at the plight of the unemployed and the living conditions of some of the working class.

Immediately there were cries of outrage, accusations from the authorities of bias, exaggeration and leftist sympathies. According to Scannell, the Government later on the BBC, then under Reith, which bowed so far that not only was the offending Talks Department dispersed, but discussion of most serious public issues fell heavily into abeyance. This unit could no longer be ignored, included the rise of fascism.

One effect of Scannell's programme — apart from

pointing to the extraordinary achievements of producers working with the most primitive equipment — was to provoke a sharp look at the roots of it subject by tracing the sheer quantity of radio now it is an unwise critic who will assert that this or that subject has not been touched, but I do not detect any very great enthusiasm 50 years on to look at our present social ills from the point of view of those who suffer them.

It is perhaps indicative of this that it has fallen to London Broadcasting, with John Thompson's recently concluded 4-part series, *Race*, to take that one by the horns. This was from many points of view an admirable enterprise which did its best to get to the roots of it subject by tracing discrimination as far back as it is recorded and then working forward through the shameful history of black-white relations. There is enough guilt and misery there to account for a lot. But I could not help feeling, as the last programme drew to a close, that in its determination to show that genetics is relatively minor factor, the series not only underplayed the role of culture and its conditioning, but committed the odd folly in the process. Am I really to believe that the only way my genes differ from those of the Masai is in pigmentation?

## Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

## A taste of money

Many cheap wines can be improved almost out of recognition by the hands of a hand. Indeed, whereas a great wine usually shows something of its quality however maladroitness presented, it will surprise many to hear the results of experiments with two widely known 'everyday' bottles: Yugoslav Lutomer Baski Riesling, costing about £1.95, and Hungarian Bull's Blood, costing about £2.40.

The Lutomer is the same grape as the Italian Riesling and Walsch Riesling, makes fruity, somewhat square white wines. Bull's Blood, which is made mainly from the grey grape, although it contains a little Pinot Noir and Merlot, has a gentle fragrance with mouth-filling style, plus a touch of mineral dryness from the soft volcanic soil of the Eger vineyards. Just as it is invidious to expect the subtlety and delicacy of the Rhine Riesling grape from the Yugoslav wine, so it is equally silly to criticise the Hungarian for being neither a claret nor red Burgundy. It is, in style you want, be prepared to pay more for it. Taste with an open mind.

White wines with a light, flowery bouquet are often served far too cold. Over-chilling is the unscrupulous caterer's way of concealing a wine's defects because, if you can't smell it, the faults are seldom obvious. This is why, in most tasting rooms, white wines are not chilled at all. On a really stuffy day, out of doors or in the atmosphere of a centrally-heated party, put the wine in ice water (not ice alone) for 12 minutes, or the least cold part of a domestic refrigerator for an hour. Actually, during the recent warm weather, the Yugoslav white was perfectly enjoyable in all its aspects without extra chilling, although it had not even been kept in a cellar, merely a cool place.

## Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

## High speed loaves

Baking bread at home is a uniquely satisfying occupation. There is the moment when the warm, yeast-scented dough becomes satiny with kneading, the pleasure of seeing it rise as it should, the marvellous baking smell from the oven. And, of course, when the time comes to eat it, there is the peculiar pride that results from making something so basic and so delicious.

With cunning, and forethought, and overnight doughs which can be left to their own devices for hours on end, it is perfectly possible to bake one's own bread regularly while putting in a full working week away from home. But few of us do, perhaps because the process is essentially an unburied one, to be enjoyed for its own sake, not rushed or slotted into some break-neck timetable of super efficiency.

Quicker by far for those who have to earn a crust, and for everyone who cannot see the point of baking bread when there is a decent baker round the corner are the yeastless breads that can be mixed and thrown into the oven on the spur of the moment. Some of the most successful of these quick-baking powder-based breads are fortified with protein and ideal for packed and picnic lunches. Because the fillings, ham, cheese, nuts or fruit, are baked in, there is nothing to soggy between home and the office, school, the office or wherever.

The texture of these baking powder breads is light and moist, more cake-like than traditional yeast-based mixtures. They may, of course, be made with wholemeal flour, but the loaves will rise less and the texture will be more dense.

The 300 ml (1½ pint) loaf tin specified in the following recipes is the standard small loaf tin with sides that slope outwards a little from the base. It measures about 15 cm (6 in) by 10 cm (4 in) by 7 cm (3 in) deep.

## Ham and cheese loaf

## Makes one loaf

170 g (6 oz) plain flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon freshly ground black pepper  
A pinch of freshly grated nutmeg  
85 g (3 oz) chilled butter  
110 g (4 oz) cooked ham, finely chopped  
55 g (2 oz) Gruyère cheese, grated  
1 large egg  
4 tablespoons milk

Sift the flour, baking powder, pepper and nutmeg into a bowl, and add the chilled butter cut in dice. Using your finger tips or a pastry blender, rub in the fat until the mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Add the chopped ham and cheese and mix lightly with a fork. Mix the egg with the milk, add the liquid to the flour mixture, and blend to a soft dough.

Turn the dough into a well-buttered 900 ml (1½ pint) loaf tin and level the top. Bake the loaf in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 1 hour 10 minutes, or until a skewer plunged into the centre of the loaf comes

out clean. Rest the newly-baked loaf in its tin for about five minutes before turning it on to a cooling rack. Serve ham and cheese loaf warm or cold with unsalted butter.

## Date and walnut loaf

## Makes one loaf

170 g (6 oz) plain flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
¼ teaspoon salt  
85 g (3 oz) chilled butter  
55 g (2 oz) chopped dates  
55 g (2 oz) chopped walnuts  
55 g (2 oz) dark brown sugar  
1 tablespoon finely grated orange rind  
1 large egg  
4 tablespoons milk

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt into a bowl and add the chilled butter cut in dice. Using your finger tips or a pastry blender, rub in the fat until the mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Add the chopped dates, walnuts, brown sugar and grated orange rind and mix thoroughly together. Mix the egg with the milk, add the liquid to the flour mixture, and blend to a soft dough.

Turn the dough into a well-buttered 900 ml (1½ pint) loaf tin and level the top. Bake the loaf in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 1 hour 10 minutes, or until a skewer plunged into the centre of the loaf comes out clean. Rest the newly-baked loaf in its tin for about five minutes before turning it on to a cooling rack. This loaf tastes even better the day after it is made.

## Pumpkin tea bread

## Makes one loaf

200g (7oz) pumpkin  
2 large eggs  
6 tablespoons peanut oil  
170g (7oz) plain flour  
110g (4oz) light brown sugar  
1½ teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon bicarbonate of soda  
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon  
85g (3oz) finely chopped hazelnuts or walnuts  
1 tablespoon finely grated orange rind

Cook the peeled and seeded pumpkin in boiling water (as potatoes) until tender. Drain it well then puree it by pressing it through a sieve of mouli (legumes), or processing it briefly. Add the eggs and oil and whisk together until well blended.

Sift the flour, sugar, baking powder, bicarbonate of soda and cinnamon into a bowl and stir in the chopped nuts and grated orange rind. Add the pumpkin mixture and stir to form a soft dough. Pour the mixture into a 900ml (1½ pint) non-stick loaf tin, or a standard tin lined with buttered greaseproof paper, and level the top. Bake the loaf in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 1½ hours, or until a skewer plunged into the centre of the loaf comes out clean. Rest the newly-baked loaf in its tin for about five minutes before turning it on to a cooling rack. Serve pumpkin tea bread sliced and lightly buttered.

## THE UNWINS FILE

By Patrick Cunningham

## Wine Money

The other evening a couple of close friends came round, and about eight o'clock I offered to cook up some Welsh rarebit. "Let's lash out and have a bottle of wine with it," says my wife. "No, no," they cry, smugly saving my money, "beer'll do fine".

## Work it out

It's marvellous how people still think of wine as expensive. Let's work it out. A glass of beer is going to cost you around 30p. If you pay £2 for a bottle of wine and get six to eight glasses from it, that is 25p to 33p a glass. What's more you really don't need to throw away the remains of a bottle if you don't finish it — since it will keep perfectly well for a day or two without losing its quality.

## Barbera

So we had a bottle of Barbera with the Welsh rarebit, one from Unwin's Italian Collection they had asked me to try. This one is splendid. Mild and gentle as red wines go, it comes the DOC assurance of quality (similar to Appellation Contrôlée) and will do you proud with meat, pasta or cheese.

Barbera  
Available at Unwins £1.89

Despite protestations of depleted resources, both sides have lavished vast sums on their favoured children. While exact figures are matters of speculation, Granada admits to a "four million pounds" (some watchers of their ever-extending shooting schedule guessed as high as £11m), and the BBC to £2.3m. Adjusted to the lengths of the episodes and divided by their number, this works out as something like \$4,500 a minute of *Brideshead* and \$4,500 a minute of *The Borgias*.

Nearly all the money for *Brideshead* came from Granada's coffers but Exton got a bargain when they contributed £150,000 four years ago, the estimated budget then much smaller and the film projected as only a modest, five-part epic. As it grew, delayed by the ITV strike, forced to change directors and wait for its star, Jeremy Irons, to go and film *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, the cost spiralled, but Exton's relatively tiny contribution still secured the American rights.

The Borgias' equal partners in The Borgias are Time-Life, Australia's Channel 7 and Italy's RAI II. They get a choice of versions for their money, some more discreet than others. Nudity, a staple of British television diet, at

The world of television and its viewers await with impatience the start of the great autumn battle between *The Borgias* and *Brideshead Revisited*. In a piquant and intriguing juxtaposition, they face each other, between now and Christmas, with Granada's 11-part adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's novel beginning on Monday, October 12, and the BBC's 10-part chronicle of the infamous family being launched two days later, on Wednesday, October 14, with a repeat on Sundays.

At least when justified by supposedly serious drama, is unacceptable to some of the more puritan American stations, although in Australia the barer the bottoms the better.

There are some odd parallels between the two contenders. They are both about a family whose lapses from conventional Catholicism provide much of the impulse for the plots. Both made splendid use of Italian locations. With *Brideshead* we travel to Venice for a sight-seeing tour in episode 2, and the Palazzo Barbaro stands in for Lord Marchmain's Palazzo. The 40 Tuscan locations in *The Borgias* include Spoleto, Urbino and Viterbo; castles at Ostia and Bracciano and the countryside near Siena and Rome.

On star ratings, *Brideshead* is miles out in front with Olivier Gielgud, Claire Bloom, Jane Asher, Stephanie Audran and Mona Washbourne backing up Jeremy Irons as the Waugh surrogate (while the novel is not strictly autobiographical, he did have a relationship with the Beauchamp family that recalls Ryder's with the Marchmains, at least superficially) and Anthony Andrews and Diana Quick as the Flytes. John Mortimer did the adaptation.

The only name of any fame in the Borgias line-up is Alfred



Jeremy Irons and John Gielgud in Brideshead Revisited

Burke as the Pope's opponent within the College of Cardinals. Anne Louise Lambert, who plays Lucrezia Borgia, was a schoolgirl in the Australian *Picnic at Hanging Rock*. Cesare is Olivia Cotton, one of the lesser lights of the National. The central role of Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI, is taken — most impressively — by Adolfo Celi, best-known internationally for the part of the Mafia millionaire in *Thunderball*. His intrusive Italian accent is excused by a producer, Mark Shivas, on the grounds that Rodrigo came from Spain and thus would have had a different accent from the rest of the Vatican court.

Watching a compilation of scenes from *The Borgias* chosen to display its range and approach, I was worried by what appeared to be its attempt to cash in on the success of *Claudius*. Once more the titillation of orgies and incest are emphasized as components to a power struggle at court, but while the Caesars were significant historical figures, the Borgias' importance seems comparatively trivial, limited to providing the first family of the Mafia. Their history is hardly considered worth teaching even in Italian schools.

Casting round for an heroic

figure to contrast with the double-edged villain of episode one else, the scriptwriters John Prebble and Ken Taylor have lighted upon the surprising choice of Lucrezia, who is depicted as a mere instrument in the power game, being married off three times to cement temporary alliances and being seduced (on camera) more or less against her will by her father, the Pope. No poisoning by her in this version.

Such a lurid retelling of the myths (the facts about the Borgias that are known are capable of various interpretations) might have been expected to figure on ITV instead of BBC2, and such a respectful and serious adaptation of a modern classic as *Brideshead Revisited* might have been thought more likely for BBC2 than ITV. That they are the other way round says a great deal about the BBC's desperation for ratings and ITV's respectability.

Everything I have seen of the Granada blockbuster suggests that it will be ravishing to look at, a pleasure to watch, and, in its consideration of Catholicism, food for the mind.

Some unkind souls are suggesting that it will turn out to be the television equivalent of Michael Cimino's *Heaven's Gate*, the costliest white elephant in the history of the cinema. I rather hope it does, as I consider *Heaven's Gate* to be one of the few near-masterpieces of the commercial cinema.

Whichever does turn out to pull more viewers, win more critical praise and award, and better satisfy the needs of the audience, the mighty battle between the two serials can only be of benefit to the viewer. For far too long there has been nothing on worth making a weekly date in one's diary with: to have two potential involvements starting in the same week is wonderful.

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# Shoparound with Beryl Downing

## Indulge yourself in the kitchen without being extravagant

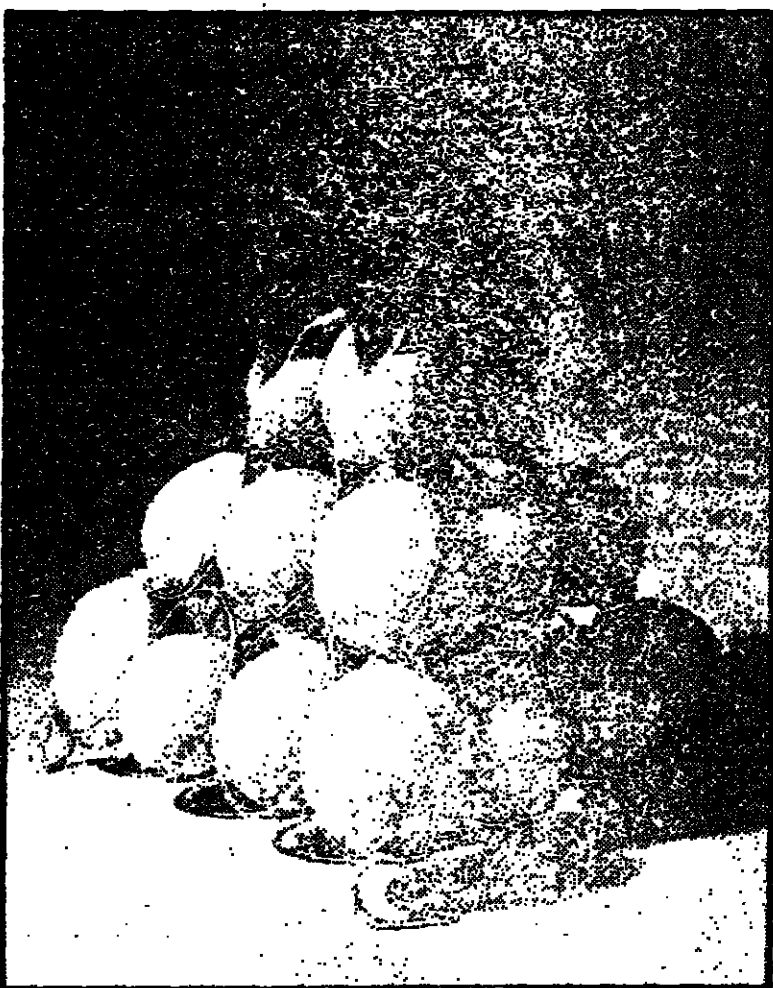
It always seems a wild extravagance to me to spend a lot of money on kitchen equipment or tableware that you are not likely to use much, but the Elizabeth David sale gives you an opportunity to pay less for your self-indulgence.

I have, for instance, managed to live contentedly for years, oblivious of the fact that I should have a special white porcelain acid spoon for lemon juice and vinegar, but I can now put that right for £1.27 instead of £1.95 (p&p 40p). I can also have a freezer thermometer for 80p reduced from £1.22 (p&p 40p) and white porcelain scallop shells at £1.40 each from £2.15 (p&p 80p or £1.73 for six).

It would not have occurred to me to spend £36.70 on a chromed wire fruit stand, but when I see it for £10.85 (p&p £1.43) it does strike me that it would make a splendid Christmas decoration filled with shiny red apples and

holly. And instead of asking my butcher to do my filleting, I can get a specially supplied Sabatier knife with a rosewood handle for £3.65 (from £5.60) plus 40p p&p. The big savings come in pairs, particularly if you can get to the shop and save postage. The one I liked best is the mottled grey Epoque steamer, a two-handled round bellied pan with a steamer and one lid that fits both sections. It was £17.17 and is now £11.15 plus £1.90 p&p.

The Elizabeth David sale is from October 10 to 31 at 46 Bourne Street, London SW1. 01-730 3123. And, incidentally, if like me you hate pvc aprons that you can't wipe your sticky or floury fingers on, Elizabeth David do a really enveloping butcher's apron in navy and white striped cotton at £3.70 (available mid-October) or plain navy at £2.67 (available next week). Add 50p p&p on each. Not in the sale, but a good price, anyway.



Above: Fruit stand in chromed wire £10.85 reduced from £16.70 (£1.43 p&p) in the Elizabeth David sale from October 10 to 31 at 46 Bourne Street, London SW1.  
Left: Mottled grey Epoque steamer, 4pt, £6.18 from £9.51 orange steamer 4 1/2 in deep, £7.02 from £10.80, saucepan £7.20 from £11.10, 10 in frying pan, £6.80 from £10.45, all by Fortalux. Add £1.73 p&p on each item. All in the Elizabeth David sale from October 10 to 31.



## Handy alarm for the lonely

For those who face lonely walks home on dark winter evenings, or for those who are nervous when they are alone in the house, there is a neat new personal alarm which emits a piercing continuous screech at the touch of a button.

In a slim plastic case, 4 1/2 in long, the alarm looks like an overgrown cigarette lighter with a small torch bulb at one end. The torch light shines as the alarm sounds and the case comes fitted with the pressurized screecher canister but not with batteries for the torch.

Portable alarms are fine in theory, but I am sure I would never have mine handy at the right moment. This one, though, is so neat and unobtrusive that it would be easy to get into the habit of keeping it in your hand whenever you are walking alone. It would also be a distinct discouragement to an obscene phone caller if you blasted it down his earpiece.

The Zelco 1st Aid personal alarm costs £4.95 plus 70p p&p from the DIY department at Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W1, who also stock replacement screecher canisters at 99p.

## Now it's Hippos at home

Until recently, if you wanted the best in children's furnishings you had to make a pilgrimage to Pimlico to visit Hippo Hall. Then, a couple of months ago, their collection became available through 80 interior decorators. Now you can stay at home and put your feet up while the designs come to you by post.

Hippo Hall's first mail order catalogue, which is printed on good quality glossy paper so that colour and design are clearly represented, shows 16 fabric designs, each with one or two co-ordinates in wallpaper and bed linen. Wallpapers are all spongeable, fabric is good quality cotton, bed linen is polyester/cotton.

The designs are the most charming and original — a menagerie of exuberant bunnies on a beach, solemn teddy bears arranging a picnic, goofy hippos, boating frogs, house-proud mice. For boys there are loop-the-loop aeroplanes, or nifty footballers and for children of any age there is Annie Sloan's enchanting animal alphabet.

Prices are from £7.50 to £12.50 a metre for fabric, £11.50 to £22.40 a

roll for wallpaper, from £16.50 for sheets and £20.10 for duvet covers. There are also Hippo Hall family statuettes with a name applied in multi-coloured cottons; from £9.50 for child's size 2 to £11.50 for an extra large adult.

If you are not accomplished in making curtains, blinds, bedheads and cushions, Hippo Hall will do it all for you, and they will design and hand-paint children's furniture, too. For more details and their new mail order brochure write to them at 65 Pimlico Road, London SW1, 01-730 7710.



Hippo Hall stencils come with instructions for cutting and spraying — easy for children to make their own wall decorations. All designs £1 each, p&p 25p up to four stencils. £1 for more than four. From Hippo Hall, 65 Pimlico Road, London SW1.

## A sheet in time...

Anyone contemplating double glazing to help keep the heat in this winter may like to look at a facts sheet on a do-it-yourself system using plastic sheeting.

Produced by the DIY Plastic Information Service, its bias is obvious, but it presents some interesting comparisons between plastic sheeting and glass — lower costs, better heat saving, safer for a handy person to use. It shows that it is possible to double glaze a 4ft x 4ft window for £15.56, using rigid plastic pane.

The leaflet is free from the

DIY Plastic Information Service, 10 Newbury Street, Wantage, Oxfordshire, OX12 8BS, telephone Abingdon 30666.

Mothercare are offering a 20 per cent reduction on baby feeding equipment from now until the end of the month. Among the offers are bottle heaters at £5.40 instead of £6.75, food blenders at £3 (£3.75), stay-warm plates £1.60 (£2), feeding beaker set 76p (95p). From all their branches or through Mothercare by Post, Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts, WD2 5SH.

## How to cover your floors

How would you choose a carpet — by colour, quality or price? It is probably one of the most difficult furnishing decisions you are likely to face. Make the right choice and you can furnish the room with orange for bedrooms, everyone will think they have been designed by Conran. Make the wrong one and your family heirloom will look like repro.

That is how important floor-covering is. It may also be the reason for the biggest trend in the past few years — Berbers, the neutral carpets with a homespun look, presenting satisfying texture without throwing down a design challenge to the rest of your furnishings.

But if you think of Berbers as knobby loops you are out of date. The latest ones have softly coloured cut pile and some are even patterned. Last week I was invited to Scotland by A. F. Stoddard to see their coordinated Berbers — two differently textured plains and a companion Paisley design. They are produced in four shades plus the new fashion colour in furnishing — grey.

The Stoddard blue-grey is very delicate with a hint of faded denim and the idea of the co-ordinates is that you can use this same colour throughout the house, using different textures for different effects. Strathblane is a plain tufted Berber twist for halls and stairs, Strathrye is a deeper tufted pile for bedrooms, and Strathallan is the Paisley patterned Axminster for living rooms. Prices are from £16.65 to £25.85 a sq yd and so perfect is the co-ordination you could even use all three textures in one split-level room.

The only thing missing from this collection is a Stoddard speciality that is even newer — bonded carpet. The name is descriptive but, I think, unfortu-

nate. I associate it with bonded fabrics which are cheap and nasty, whereas bonded carpet looks like top quality Wilton.

It is made like a sandwich of liquid pvc and yarn fed vertically into the gap between two rolls of backing material; the yarn adheres to the backing, is heated to harden the pvc and the sandwich is sliced through the middle of the yarn at the foot of the machine, producing two cut pile carpets.

So far, only Stoddards have the expertise to make the machines work perfectly and they not only make bonded carpet exclusively in this country, but license the process to America. It was Sir Robert Maclean, chairman of the parent company, Stoddard Hold-

ings, who first saw the technique in its initial stages in Belgium and recognised its possibilities. It was then not working very well, but after making 30 manufacturing changes, Stoddards got it right.

The development is significant in the industry even though it represents a small percentage of the total British market, which is dominated in money terms by 65 per cent tufted carpets and 30 per cent woven. But as imports have risen and domestic sales have declined, go-ahead companies like Stoddards have had to cut their carpets according to the needs of the contract market.

Their bonded carpet is a winner. It can be cut to any shape, and laid, without binding

the edges, round video terminals, telephone points, awkward pieces of equipment. This is a point worth bearing in mind in house furnishings, too, as expert carpet fitters are becoming more and more difficult to find.

In addition, all the pile is on the surface so you get a thicker carpet for your money. Carpet quality is measured in finished weight and all the ounces per square yard are in the surface of a bonded carpet, whereas in a Wilton some of the yarn is woven into the backing.

There are three qualities of bonded carpet produced by A. F. Stoddard — Oban, grade 4 (heavy domestic and general contract) at £11.67 a sq yd; Iona, grade 4, £15.85 and Elgin, a luxurious grade 5 (luxury domestic and heavy contract) £18.35. These are the prices at John Lewis partnership stores and you can also see samples at branches of Army and Navy. They compare with Stoddard's Wilton carpets of similar grades — Super Sax (grade 4) at £27 and top quality grade 5 Axminster at £31 a linear yard.

In case, like me, you are old enough to have been brought up with the idea that Wilton was best and Axminster slightly inferior, it may be because years ago Axminster looms were rather more loosely than Wiltons, which produced a very dense pile. Today Axminster machines are just as capable of producing tight weaves and the two names merely indicate the method of manufacture: Wilton can have limited patterns but are mostly plain. Axminsters are multi-coloured.

You may also wonder why your mother's carpets lasted for 20 years while yours wear out in less than 10. The National Association of Retail Furnishers has a simple answer: carpets get a lot more

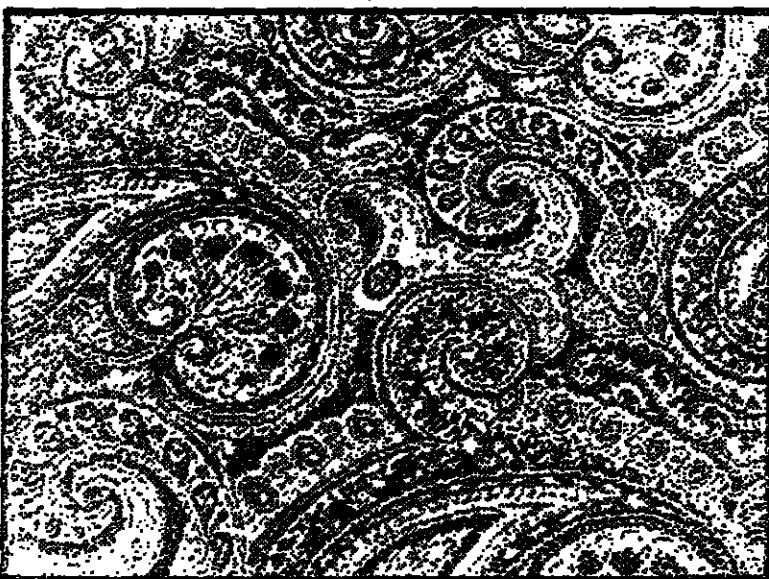
rough treatment these days. They are no longer left pristine in the parlour, but are trodden and shuffled on in the same place each evening as we sit and watch television — and we don't change into carpet slippers any more, but tramp around in outdoor shoes.

"When you talk of durability you have to remember that the hardest wearing floorcovering is concrete", says Charles Maclean, chairman of A. F. Stoddard. "I could produce very hard-wearing carpet in low-quality filament nylon, but what would it look and feel like? The real criteria is a good carpet are appearance, comfort, and wear."

Today that usually means a mixture of 80 per cent wool with 20 per cent nylon for reinforcement. The brightly coloured cheap nylon market is strictly for young first-time buyers who intend to move soon or who have young families and what one retailer described as a "5-year spillage situation".

It is a pity that carpet cannot be bought as an investment and stored until needed, because now is certainly a good time to buy. The industry has gone through traumas of redundancies and subsidized imports; it has made itself more efficient and can produce faster and more economically, but there are still far too many people in the world producing carpet.

If the British carpet industry ran its machines at full capacity it could supply the whole of Europe on its own. So could Germany. So could Belgium. And when that happens everyone tries to outdo everyone else on design, colour, quality and most of all price. If you are thinking of getting new carpet — do it now. You may never have such an enormous choice again.



Paisley patterned Axminster Berber by A. F. Stoddard. Called Strathallan in blue-grey, green, brown, ivory or fawn, £20.99 sq yd at John Lewis, Oxford Street, London W1.

Children's books/Brian Alderson

## Loved to death but now reborn

Writing of dull childhood days in Paris during the 1840s, Anny Thackeray recalled that "one of the nicest things that ever happened to us" was the arrival of a huge parcel... with piles and piles of the most beautiful, delightful, wonderful fairy tale books all painted with pictures. These, doubtless, were the review copies of some books published by Joseph Cundall which Anny's father had just extolled in *Fraser's Magazine* ("brilliant as a bed of tulips", and from the rush of superlatives we can gauge something of the impact which this new publishing venture had on the dowdy market of its time).

It is less easy, however, to judge the matter from actual copies of these books in the glittering state that met the eyes of little Anny. When examples turn up, their fragile paper covers may be loose or missing, the colour of the glazed paper, with its gilt decorations, rubbed and tatty. Like the favourite children's books of every generation the series is almost lost to us through being loved to death or pulled to pieces.

Dramatically, though, a rediscovery is at hand. Not, it is true, in the exact form that came from Mr Cundall's shop in Old Bond Street, but as a

remarkably careful facsimile from the other side of the world. Three individual sides from the enterprise are to be found in a composite collection of Facsimile Editions of Early Children's Books recently printed in Tokyo, and now published here by The Bodley Head. Along with other examples they make up a most accessible introduction to the mysteries of this fugitive literature.

The idea for the facsimiles came from the Japanese firm of Holp Shuppan (which specializes in such publishing) during a visit to the Osborne Collection of Early English Children's books in Toronto a collection which, through the quality of its curatorship, puts to shame most collections of English children's books in England.

The Japanese too have a rather greater interest in the subject than is found here and Holp Shuppan decided that it would be nice to let its customers see samples of the English tradition in children's book illustration. With this in mind, it negotiated the loan of volumes from Toronto and, fiendishly ingenious as ever, set about preparing facsimiles which should represent the printing, colouring and binding of the originals as closely as possible.

The fact that the initial selection of the 35 books was made for a Japanese market slightly inhibits its value for an English one. Kate Greenaway's *Calendar* for 1884, for instance, is a rather pointless item, as is the new facsimile of Charles Welsh's old facsimile of a 1766 *Goody Two-*

Shoes. Limitations of the selection to one library — and only to camera suitable copies in that library — may also be thought to restrict its usefulness. But so many early children's books are uncommon in anything like "Osborne condition", that the compilers' choice of not help but open up telling glimpses into the imaginative strength of English children's book publishing.

The Cundall fairy books themselves can be seen in a context that includes a mass-market chapbook of *Diamonds and Toads*, a Walter Crane picture-book *Puss in Boots*, and George Cruikshank's impossible *Hop o' my Thumb*, with its running commentary on the evils of drink. Alternatively, didactic entertainment can be seen developing from the medievalism of a 1777 edition of *Comenius's Orbis Pictus*, to a moral board-game, with rule-book, *The Mansion of Bliss* (1810), and a Scottish edition of the hand-coloured Froebelian New Picture Book (1858) adapted from the German (several signs here of an early international trade).

The "Bodley Head Box" can also be seen as an anthology of styles in the production and illustration of children's books. It has a representative example of almost every significant technical development in the chain of progress from cheap paper-bound booklets such as Houlston's *Scripture Histories*, illustrated with woodcuts, to elaborately colour-printed folio albums like Dicky Doyle's *In Fairy Land*, or chromolithographed

movables like Dean's Pantomime *Chiderella*. By deft selection it manages to get in some literary treasures too: Christina Rossetti's *Sing-Song* with Arthur Hughes's wood engravings, Lear's *Nonsense* in vulgar colour, and — pearl of the box — Charles Bennett's nursery rhyme collection, *The Old Nurse's Book*, with hand-coloured engravings.

However much care is taken over these things, it is naturally not possible to match the authentic feel of hand-printed, hand-coloured books on hand-made paper; and it is very difficult to reproduce the blocked cloths and the multiple colour printing of some Victorian books. Nevertheless, the Japanese technicians, working for longish rather than restricted print-runs, have achieved some remarkable approximations and the box should be a great stimulus to collectors to gain a greater understanding of the complex social and graphic history of English children's books.

For fear that you think that its price is high (£25 now, £325 in 1982), you might like to reflect that such sums could easily be spent on original copies of just two or three of the items included here — and that it would probably take you a lifetime to collect the lot.

The 35 facsimiles are sold as a complete set by The Bodley Head at the price given above. All are boxed in slip-cases, decorated with individual designs by the Japanese illustrator, Mitsumasa Anno.

The other day we admired the bright colourful bedding outside the palm house in Kew Gardens: there were a number of orange flowered standards of *Lantana camara*. This attractive tender shrub has various colour forms — pink, lavender, orange, yellow and even white.

One time I drove through Rennes in France there were dozens of standard lantanas on a four-foot stem planted down the central reservation of the main road through the town. The plant makes a shapely bushy pot plant and is also easy to train as a standard.

These lantanas are not hardy but may be bedded out in summer and brought under glass again before frosts arrive. Years ago we had some plants in a greenhouse. A young lady from Tahiti I think, came to see us and said: "Why do you grow that plant? It is a terrible weed!" Indeed, in some countries it is a troublesome weed; in Kenya and I believe, in some other countries it is illegal to plant it. But it is no danger here as it would not survive a winter outside.

These lantanas made me think again how useful standard plants are in any garden large or small. They relieve the flatness of large bedding schemes and in small gardens where we make use of the "third dimension" use of arches, pergolas, walls and fences — they do enable us to grow another layer of plants, as it were, above the basic planting. Young lantana plants in several varieties are normally available in spring

Gardening/Roy Hay

## Not such a terrible weed

from T. Butcher Ltd., 60 Wickham Road, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey. Thompson & Morgan, London Road, Ipswich offer a seed mixture.

With many plants, producing a standard is simple enough. One just selects a good strong stem, or in the case of a plant like a fuchsia on a wisteria with possibly only one stem, and trains it up a stout stake. The side growths are shortened as they grow, and when the main stem has reached the desired height, the lower side shoots are all trimmed away. It is necessary to allow them to grow while the main stem is reaching its allotted height, because the leaves are needed to nourish the plant.

Eventually there will be several shoots near the top and these are pinched back to make them produce more side shoots which will produce the head of branches at the top of the main stem.

At present I am training a wisteria with enormous heads of white flowers which a kind friend rooted from a cutting. In one season it has reached seven feet and produced several side shoots which have been duly pinched back to four leaves. I have now pinched out the top and I hope that next year we will start making the framework of branches at the top that will carry the flowers. Wisterias are normally only seen growing over arches or pergolas, or against a wall; but grown as standards, as we saw them recently in Portugal, they can be magnificent plants. Indeed, they are in Winston Churchill's garden at

Chartwell. Equally they may be grown as a large bush; a number of shoots are taken out from the base, tied to stakes and eventually become a free-standing large bush if pruned as I have described above. I had one about 10 feet across each way in my old garden at Hurtmore.

If you have a greenhouse it is very easy to grow standard fuchsias. A cutting rooted in the past month or so, kept warm and actively growing through the winter, will make a good standard plant for next summer.

Geraniums, like the scarlet variety "Gustav Eich" which they still plant out in front of Buckingham Palace, may in its second year produce a head of flowers on a stem two to three feet high if trained up as a single stemmed plant.

The Dutch are now sending us standard specimens of *Eranthis*, these very attractive foliage shrubs, varieties of *Eranthis fortunei radicans* such as "Silver Queen", green leaves with a creamy white margin. These are easily propagated from cuttings, or if bought from a nursery are easily trained up as standards. So too is rosemary; in the United States one often sees standard rosemary bushes, but I do not remember ever seeing one here.

Standard roses, one normally buys from a nursery as they are budded on a wild rose stem. But one can have a lot of fun from growing standard red or white curranes and standard gooseberries. I grew a dozen or more over flower beds and

borders at Hurtmore and thus they took up no space, gave me a lot of fruit and were a great talking point with visitors. Red and white currants you can easily train up as a standard in a couple of years, or you can buy them ready trained, as you can standard gooseberries.

Indeed, it is best to buy standard gooseberries which have been grafted on a three to four-foot stem of *Ribes cereum*. Mr R. Hill, The Nursery, Appleton, Abingdon, Oxford, grows a wide selection of standard, gooseberries, also red and white currants as bushes, and roses as standards.

I have seen in various places standard rhododendrons, and quite frankly I have thought they looked rather grotesque. Yet strange as it may seem, I do not strike me in the same way and certainly a lilac grown on a single stem does flower much more profusely than a bush lilac.

A superb specimen standard tree is *Buddleia alternifolia*. Its long pendulous branches, hanging down from a main stem six or eight feet high, are covered with "ropes" of lavender flowers, a real joy. There are of course other weeping standard trees which one would normally buy from a nursery as they are not easy for the ordinary amateur to produce. I am thinking of the weeping pear *Pyrus salicifolia* "Pendula" with lovely weeping branches of silvery leaves, and of *Prunus subhirtella* "Pendula" which produces bluish pink flowers in spring.

**Pleasure from your garden**  
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## Taking a leaf from the French

The literary world in Britain is one of stubborn and conspicuous insularity: it has little time for abroad, apart from those only nominally foreign countries whose language is English.

Countries ill-favoured enough to conduct their cultural affairs in other languages are deemed generally negligible, by writers, publishers, reviewers, booksellers, readers, all of whom will stick to English or, at a pinch, American books, of which there are more than enough to go round.

Some cultures are negligible, for practical literary purposes, but equally some of those which we ignore are not negligible. No literary culture is richer, closer, at hand or as intellectually prolific as that of France, and yet there is, sadly, little knowledge of or feeling for it in Britain today.

Franco-British exchanges in the literary domain are in need of repair: some pained observers go further and say that they are in crisis. To analyse this crisis, and speculate on its causes, and to try to remove it, the Franco-British Council called a seminar in France of authors, publishers, cultural journalists, translators and bureaucrats.

It was held at the beautiful conventual buildings of the Abbaye de Fontevault, near Tours, and in the appropriate presence of polychrome effigies of Richard I and Henry II, kings of England buried by their own choice in France, so symbolizing an age when the two countries were barely separable.

The Franco-British Council is a perky, symmetrical body, the joint visit and creation of the late Georges Pompidou and Edward Heath, with parity of representation on either side. But at this particular colloquy on "Le Livre" it was soon obvious that there was a shameful imbalance between the cultural openness of France and that of Britain.

The French are more hospitable to English writing than the English are to French, and more contemporary work is translated out of English into French than the other way round.

At the same time, it was clear that the isolationism we are accused of is not complete. There are some fields in which we are now more open to French ideas and books than we have usually been in the past.

The work of French historians, anthropologists, philosophers and social scientists now has a good chance of finding its way into English; and if novels are no longer much translated, books of literary theory are.

In the 1980s, French influence here takes the form of forms and inhabits a different part of the literary landscape: where once it may have been Bloomsbury or Bohemia it is now, more likely to be the corner reserved for the radicals in polytechnic canteens.

A great deal more could be done, nonetheless, to give French books the same general visibility in this country, and to restore the preponderance of imaginative writing among the works that are translated.

There is a sizeable backlog to start on, from which it would be a pleasure to nominate titles and authors crying out to be put into English: the novels of Marguerite Yourcenar, for one thing, or the voluminous volumes of autobiography by Michel Leiris.

But how to make this happen? Given the money, in a number of ways. The most spectacular plan put up at the seminar was for a French Book Week to be held in London simultaneously with an English Book Week in Paris.

It is said that there are fewer than 30 bookshops in Britain where you can buy a French book, which is scandalous if true. A Book Centre would be an asset.

There are quieter ways also in which money could usefully be spent. The question of translation is central to any talk of improving cultural exchanges and was not discussed less again at the Council's colloquy, for every translation languishes everywhere today for the good reason that it can be exceedingly expensive.

A professional translator will not work speculatively or for free, and the cost of translating a book of 100,000 words is approximately, if it hasn't gone past £2,000.

This can be prohibitive when a publisher is already sceptical whether translations will sell. Subsidies are needed; and the French already have them, for the translation of deserving titles both out of and into French.

Under François Mitterrand there seems a good chance that an enlightened cultural policy will become more enlightened. A new sub-committee of the Franco-British Council will be formed this month to look into the project: talked about at Fontevault, and decide on their future. After which the Council will have to look around and see who is going to pay for their realization.

Cash for cultural purposes is not come by without cunning, and is disbursed without protest. But the sums it will take to bring French culture nearer to us are not excessive, especially if a proper use can be made of helpful organizations that already exist, like the British Council.

John Sturrock

The author is deputy editor of The Times Literary Supplement

## Can Taiwan really trust Peking?

Peking's seemingly generous offer to Taiwan of easy terms for political reunion indicates just how great the internal changes have been. It also points the way to a possible solution for the eventual reabsorption of Hongkong into the People's Republic.

The sticking points in all previous attempts at a solution of the Taiwan problem, have been threefold: Taiwan's capitalist system and relatively free cultural life; the insistence of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) that it would one day reconquer the mainland and destroy the "communist bandits"; and Taiwan's diplomatic links with other countries which it accepted as "the Republic of China" with pretensions to sovereignty over the whole country and even over the independent Republic of Mongolia.

Marshal Ye Jianying—China's closest equivalent of a head of state—has now assured Taiwan that its way of life, economy and trading links with other countries would be respected. In addition, Taiwan politicians would be able to participate in the government of the whole of China.

Obviously, Taiwan has good reasons to be wary of this offer, made by a mainland government which, although having massively changed its own internal order, might suffer a backlash and revert to oppressive attitudes.

Like all hardline anti-communists, the Kuomintang fears the concept of coalition government, a classic communist tactic for subverting governments of other political colour. The memory of the Paris talks on Vietnam is also still fresh, with its overtones of divisiveness, panic, and finally the destruction of the established government of South Vietnam after what seemed like sweet reasonableness on the part of the North.

If infiltration and subversion, under the cloak of partnership, made a nonsense of the mainland's promises of autonomy, Taiwan would have to accept the strait-jacketed, dogmatic cultural and intellectual life of the mainland, which is still only experimenting cautiously with a modest increase of freedom in those areas. Closer links with the mainland's economic system could also mean the partial export to Taiwan of its unstable planning, inadequate statistics and general inefficiency.

As regards political freedom, many people who have lived in Taiwan claim that the oppression there is as bad as on the mainland. There are political detainees, and



The revolutionary days of the Little Red Book: a memory that could make Taiwan hesitate.

the security forces ruthlessly intimidate people who want to explore new options for the island's future. None the less, Taiwan has never gone through any kind of destructive orgy such as the Cultural Revolution, the mass intimidation and brainwashing of most of the population, the lunatic personality cult and the twisted logic of the Mao period on the mainland. Nor has it known famine and poverty remotely comparable with what happened in China 20 years ago in the course of Mao's "Great Leap Forward" and may happen again if population control measures do not work.

So from the viewpoint of the man in the street in Taiwan, the big question must be: what would reunion with the mainland really be like? Would the island's inhabitants end up having to attend interminable political meetings, denounce each other for political heresy, see their national culture impoverished and trampled on, children turned against their parents, and severe persecution or forced abortion for women who want more than one child?

These aspects of life in the People's Republic—with the exception of the last—are repudiated by the present leadership. But that leadership was officially incorporated only a few months ago, and the dropping of past oppressive policies is something for which its mentor,

Mr Deng Xiaoping, has had to struggle over the course of four years of intense political infighting. A further problem for Taiwan is that Marshal Ye's offer will seriously erode the island's self-confidence and the support for its case in other countries. For a start, it will be unseemly for President Reagan to continue pursuing the matter of sales of advanced military aircraft to Taiwan since that would now be seen as American sabotage of China's peace initiative.

Political moderates in the United States may be impressed by the apparently generous terms which Peking has proposed for a solution—beginning with negotiations on such relatively harmless topics as postal and trade exchanges and reunion of divided families. Fear of unrest on the island may deter some Japanese and American investors and lead to a downturn in the economy.

The Taiwan regime is now very much on the defensive, more so than at any time during the past decade when almost every country that recognized it diplomatically defected in favour of recognition of Peking. The situation from now on can only become more fluid, with outside pressures on the Taiwan authorities to unbend at least a little.

The impressive liberalization of mainland China's economic system suggests that Marxism-Leninism is

of dwindling importance in day-to-day affairs, and the government's most important goal is to create more wealth for all its citizens. This is perhaps something Taiwan businessmen could come to terms with, just as many Shanghai capitalists did when they agreed to stay on and be gradually expropriated by the communists.

The relevance of all this to Hongkong is easy to see. Peking's attitude towards the British-ruled territory has been consistently benign since 1972, and far from frightening off investment there, the Chinese leaders seek to encourage it. In eight years, at the most, Peking must state clearly what its intentions are for Hongkong after the expiry of the New Territories lease in 1997.

If a solution can be worked out whereby Hongkong receives special treatment as a free economic zone and retains autonomy over most of its internal affairs, the prospect of its reabsorption by China need not bring about its economic collapse.

The terms offered to Taiwan—with the exception of the retention of its own armed forces and participation in national government, which would be unimportant for Hongkong—would suit the British territory very well, and could save it from panic and flight of capital in the 1990s.

David Bonavia

## A new man for our Saturday nights

"Here's Johnny," the American entertainer's sidekick Ed McMahon will intone for the first time on British television tonight. Almost shyly Carson will appear from behind a curtain and give his six minute monologue on topical issues. The usual recipe follows, with comedy sketches and a parade of actors promoting new series and films, authors new books and singers new records.

But viewers will miss something if they are taken in by the rivalry concocted by Michael Parkinson's press agent and respond to Johnny Carson's Tonight show just another American comedy with Carson as some Bob Hope-like master of cute one-liners personally tailored by an unseen army of writers. Carson is more.

He is a prince of Hollywood. His life is mass entertainment and the stuff of life is deals, projects, and negotiations. All these inflate in value the more they are talked about in front of a mass audience. Carson is the undisputed cheerleader for the most profitable front-of-camera discussions about money, deals, discs and plans. He confers celebrity.

In Carson's world, everyone is an entertainer. The present Governor of California, announced for an invitation to the show. The Lieutenant-Governor, a former record producer and one of Hollywood's own, is a frequent guest of Carson's humour



Johnny Carson and friend.

era are not dead, they have simply become profitable real estate for the many-sided corporations that now own them. Masters of Hollywood nowadays are the television networks, not the film producers; the big men are not moguls but agents, accountants and the performers.

In Carson's Hollywood, for all its giant corporations, there

is still such a thing as personal power. Carson has it: he is rich enough to leave Tonight. Power goes to performers with ratings/album sales/box office gross.

This element of personal power perhaps explains why Carson seems to have sensed a real challenge in winning in Britain. He can afford to lose, but his ego wants international recognition.

Ivor Davis of The Times reports on a recent conversation with Carson in Los Angeles: "I had ambivalent feelings about going to England at this stage in my career why go out to get shot down or killed? Who needs it?"

Each week Carson will choose one of his shows for export to Britain. Tonight's opener will be his latest anniversary programme featuring Burt Reynolds, Shelley Long, Dom DeLuise and Steve Martin. Martin's comedy albums that have been released here seem to appear all too quickly on the remainder rack: Carson may have a problem putting the humour across.

"My concern was always," Carson told Ivor Davis, "that it was such an American show how could it transfer to English audiences? There are certain references in our show that people there may not get. I like shows like Monty Python and Family Troupers but you can miss the jokes because you're not familiar with certain local references."

"We won't try to cater particularly to the English. We have to hope our show is broad enough. You can't go out consciously and say I'd better not do this joke because Interior Ministry War is not well known in Britain." (Was it big news on the American West Coast because he threatens to open offshore areas for oil drilling, upsetting environmentally conscious Californians?)

Carson continues: "You can't gear a monologue topically for what's happening in England. It's like having a wife and mistress and trying to perform equally well for both—somebody's going to lose."

David Walker

The author has co-written with Jeremy Tussell Media Made in California, published this week by Oxford University Press, £12.

## A lady for injury time

John McEnroe is undoubtedly grateful to Cynthia Tucker, a London housewife, for the part she played in his victory at Wimbledon this year. Mrs Tucker is also the physiotherapist and osteopath who looks after McEnroe, Peter Fleming (his doubles partner), Stan Smith and Virginia Wade, among other tennis stars.

Mrs Tucker describes herself, in her forthright but appealing way, as a "body mechanic". She oils and tunes the McEnroe machine, and she is quick to affirm that the Wimbledon and United States Open champion is in good working order; but he does subject his body to enormous stress, like all modern sportsmen.

As more people play competitive sport it is hardly surprising that we are sometimes less concerned with the team sheet and the entry list than with the medical bulletins. This has led to the quack practice of bracketing sportsmen with their infirmities.

Thus a parade of non-starters or doubtful runners might go: Jones (ankle), Pevsner (knee), Flynn (groin), Morgan (chest) and Bloggs (brain) are

unavailable for . . . Ad nauseam.

This is not to cast aspersions on sportsmen's injuries, because the pitch and pressure of their short working lives mean that they cannot afford to be injured (even the amateurs cannot afford to be injured). They may or may not make model patients — Mrs Tucker has nothing but praise for McEnroe's off-court manners — but their overriding need for fitness encourages them to try all sorts of treatment when traditional medicine fails, or works too slowly.

Osteopathy is one of those less familiar branches of medicine, but Mrs Tucker and her fellow osteopaths hope to spread the word. The general council have moved their headquarters to spacious leased premises in Suffolk Street, near Trafalgar Square, London, and next week the British School of Osteopathy (BSO) opens its doors to full-time students, who will embark on a four-year diploma course.

Osteopaths rely on manipulation for treatment (not drugs or machines). They are unlike a physiotherapist or chiropractor,

who accepts patients only when referred by a doctor and acts under his instructions.

The advantage to the osteopaths is that they retain the freedom of diagnosis, which, they say, is essential to them. The disadvantage is that generally doctors have been slow to recognize the merits of osteopathy in this country, and at present osteopathy students do not qualify for a full grant.

Mr Stanley Bradford, the BSO's principal, said: "Osteopathy has been opposed by the medical profession in this country, but in the United States it is on a par with orthodox medicine." Mr Bradford added that there was growing recognition for osteopathy.

Tennis is not the only sport in this country where osteopathy has gained ground: the British Judo Association and the National Volleyball Association use registered osteopaths as well as the Lawn Tennis Association.

A sportsmen's clinic has been set up on Saturdays when doctors, physiotherapists and osteopaths are available at the RSO and Mrs Tucker is among those offering her advice.

Mrs Tucker does not believe that sportsmen should be considered separately in medical terms, although she acknowledges that sports medicine is booming. Physical stress goes with almost every hobby or job. "Typing puts stress on certain parts of the body," Mrs Tucker points out, "and it makes a difference whether you touch-type or use two fingers."

She has a word of warning for part-time sportsmen who rely on the odd jog or game of squash to keep their wheels turning.

"They are very foolish. They don't warm up enough and they don't recuperate when they take exercise," Mrs Tucker said. "Also they don't take enough notice of the things in their diet. Professionals never go out without warming up."

That is all very well, but these old bones become snarled and knotted in the warm-up, let alone the real thing. Flex your fingers, Mrs Tucker, you may have another customer.

Nicholas Keith

Geoffrey Smith

## The wind is still blowing from the left

How much has actually been changed in the Labour Party this week? There is no doubt that the right have left Brighton with lighter hearts than most expected when they arrived. They have secured three critical victories and a new upsurge of confidence. But the victories—on the elections for the deputy leadership and the new National Executive Committee, and in preventing the NEC having sole responsibility for the manifesto—were all on personalities or procedure, not on policies.

That may be a sufficient achievement for this year. The hard left were threatening to take over the party, with Mr Foot as their privileged prisoner. Had the key votes gone the other way, as two of them so nearly did, the hard left would have been in effective control, and the party's parliamentary party, which has already been badly weakened, would have broken altogether. Resistance in the trade unions would have crumbled, and still more constituency parties would have succumbed to the left-wing tide.

The first priority for the right therefore had to be to secure control of the party's power before it was too late. But having done that, can they use their new position of strength to transform Labour into a party that would be acceptable to the centrist opinion without which it cannot win the next election? A great deal remains to be done because Labour has left Brighton as a party dedicated to left-wing leadership.

The right have recovered ground this week in both symbolic and practical terms. Mr Healey's victory over Mr Benn was essentially symbolic. Not only was it extremely narrow, but the office of deputy leader is one of prestige rather than authority. The change in the balance of power on the NEC gives more practical advantages to the right.

A new general secretary will be appointed in the coming year and Mr Ron Hayward's successor will now be a very different kind of person than had been expected. In all probability a moderate trade unionist will be selected, with Mr Alex Barry, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, the most likely choice.

If Mr Derek Galloway of the General and Municipal Workers sticks to his intention not to be a candidate, Mr Foot will be the obvious choice. There will be changes in the chairmanship of key NEC committees. While Miss Joan Lester is expected to keep the chairmanship of the international committee, another member of the soft left will succeed Mr Benn in the chair of the home policy committee. Mr Neil Kinnock has so far declined to stand, and if he persists in his refusal Dame Judith Hart would be the obvious choice.

Mr Frank Aulman will be replaced as chairman of the press and publicity committee, which will modify the tone of Labour Party political broadcasts, and a member of the right-wing group—either Mr George McLachlan or Mr John Gidding, one of the principal organizers of the Healey campaign—will take over the chair of the organization committee.

It is significant that the right should be concentrating on this committee. They will want to take action against militants and Trotskyites to prevent the hard left taking over the party at local level. But there is a limit to how far the right can go. They have no automatic majority on the new NEC. Their control depends on the support of one or more of the soft left.

The right's understanding between the moderates and the soft left will be critical to the operation of the NEC and may be of profound importance to the future of the party. But it is none the less a limited understanding. The soft left will recoil from anything that could possibly be interpreted as a witch-hunt. So there is unlikely to be majority on this NEC for proscribing the Militant Tendency. Mr Foot

does not even want Mr Benn to lose his chairmanship of the home policy committee. There will, however, be a tougher approach towards the hard left and a greater readiness to support constituency parties who want to take action against disruptive forces.

But if Labour is to present itself as a reasonable alternative government, there will have to be changes in policy as well. The right have been so absorbed in the personal and procedural battles over the past year that they have had to let the policy issues go by default. Now they will be able to turn to these with more confidence that they had thought possible a week ago.

Yet it will still not be an easy task. The right have scored their triumph this week because there was more confidence in the hard left, not because they themselves have won the hearts and minds of the party. The prevailing wind in most debates at Brighton has been that of the unrealistic left.

It is possible at this stage to discern the outlines of future compromises, but more than that. On the NEC the Labour Europeans seem to have given up hope of fighting against the commitment to withdraw. But the policy will be modified to withdrawal after another referendum, possibly preceded by lengthy negotiations. There is a constitutional issue here, which is quite separate from the virtues

The right have been so absorbed in the personal and procedural battles over the past year that they have had to let the policy issues go by default . . .

of Community membership, and even some ardent advocates of withdrawal are uneasy about denying the electorate a second referendum, when the previous one had shown a majority for staying in.

Existing policy on nuclear disarmament will have to be changed rather more substantially if Mr Foot is to realize his cherished ambition of presenting a united team to the electorate. Up to now he has been worrying more about having Mr Benn on board, but it will matter more to the electorate that he should keep Mr Healey—and Mr Healey has said that he will not serve in a Cabinet that is committed to unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Either Mr Foot must persuade Mr Healey to change his mind, which would destroy his credibility, or the party's policy must be changed. Mr Foot pointed the way with much tactical skill on Tuesday when he invoked the name of the CND and the spirit of unilateralism to justify a policy that was multilateralist in substance. The recent past generation. That is a British planning commission's best guess at 122 million.

In economic policy an acceptable formulation is likely to be found that will hold out the prospect of cooperation on incomes between a future Labour government and the trade unions. But there will still be the prospect of a substantial extension of public ownership.

Indeed, it is curious that while the right have been devoting all their energies to fighting the left they have accepted rather more left-wing policies than might have been expected. One of the tragedies of Labour's civil war has been that the right have been diverted from developing enough ideas of their own. They will need to make up for lost time if they are to take advantage of this week's gains.



Cynthia Tucker shaking a leg.

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P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE SENATE AND THE SAUDIS

The Reagan administration has tucked itself into an awkward corner over the proposed sale of Awacs (airborne warning and control system) aircraft and other "air defence" enhancements to Saudi Arabia. Mr Reagan has now staked his prestige on getting the sale approved by the Senate. That the House of Representatives will register its disapproval is taken for granted, but it needs a majority in both houses to overturn the President's decision. Two weeks ago fifty-one senators (out of a hundred) actually signed a resolution opposing the sale.

Mr Reagan has not lost hope of persuading them, but in his effort to do so he has had to expose himself to a severe snub if he fails, and also to ask the Saudis to agree to restrictive conditions on the use of the equipment. Whether the Saudis have in fact agreed to new conditions remains unclear. But the description of the terms and consequences of the sale given by Administration spokesmen in the last few days must come close to negating the value of the sale in Saudi eyes.

The arguments both for and against the sale, though presented in terms of military security, are in fact largely political. For the last year Awacs aircraft have been operating in Saudi Arabia, on loan from the United States and flown by American crews, but for the purpose of enhancing Saudi security — particularly the security of Saudi oilfields on the Persian Gulf which might be exposed to air attack from Iran. The Saudi government requested this and is grateful for it. But it is sensitive to the political implications of having American forces based on Saudi territory.

It would look better, in the eyes of domestic and regional public opinion, if Saudi Arabia were defending itself with its own forces and its own weapons. Therefore Saudi Arabia would prefer to buy Awacs for itself. That is a perfectly reasonable aspiration and one that fits in with the general American philosophy of helping friendly governments to stand on their own feet rather than rely on American military support.

Why, then, has the sale aroused so much opposition in the United States? By far the most potent reason is the fear that it would be prejudicial to Israel's security. This has been strongly argued by the Israeli government and its supporters, but the argument is greeted with scepticism by most non-Israeli military experts. As Mr Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Monday, "Israel has increased its margin of military superiority over its Arab adversaries since the 1973 war. With or without the Awacs and F-15 enhancements, the Saudi air force realistically poses no significant threat to the security of Israel. This is true even in the context of a general regional conflict."

Israel is naturally sensitive to any increase in Arab military capability, and tends on principle to oppose any large sale of Western military equipment to Arab countries, including Egypt. In this case it is hard to resist the conclusion that the stakes are primarily political. The Saudis were reported early on as wishing to make the sale a test of American friendship. That challenge has been accepted by Israel and by her friends in the United States: it has

become important for them to show that Israel's security is a higher priority for the United States than Saudi friendship. Saudi Arabia should acquire leverage over the administration's policy towards Israel.

Mr Reagan's irritation at the unwillingness of the pro-Israel lobby to see Saudi security as an American interest is understandable. But had he been better briefed he would have foreseen that, and he might have asked himself whether this was the best issue in which to incur the lobby's anger. Any American President who embarks on a struggle with the Israeli lobby is committing himself to a major battle, and will almost certainly have to make many concessions in order to win it. So far Mr Reagan has had to tolerate, with only token protest, the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the July raid on Beirut and has committed himself to an ill-thought-out strategic relationship with Israel. These events have done much more damage to America's standing in the Arab world than a polite refusal of the Awacs sale last January would have done.

Whether or not the sale now goes through, it is to be hoped the administration will now realise that the Arab-Israel conflict cannot be treated as a mere sideshow. To both Arabs and Israelis it looms far larger than the "Soviet threat", and indeed conditions their attitudes to both superpowers. Even if an anti-Soviet consensus is the right objective for policy in the Middle East, it is an objective for which a serious commitment to the solution of the Arab-Israel conflict is an essential prerequisite.

## STANSTED REVISITED

The planning inquiry that opened at Quendon Hall this week is expected to use up more time, money and barristers than any of its kind before. The task it has been set is to go round the Stansted course for the second time and the third London Airport course for the third time. It is extended to a procedure needed to elucidate so much that is already obvious.

The first few days' play have made that doubt more difficult to stifle. To begin with the Department of Trade has come up with new forecasts of air passenger demand in the London area. This is a branch of expert guesswork subject to error, and the prevailing error in the recent past has been exaggeration. Ten years ago the Roskill planning commission's best guess for 1990 was 122 million journeys. Three years ago a white paper on airports policy gave 89 million as a maximum and 66 million as a minimum for 1990. Last week the department had come down to 67 million at the top and 56 million at the bottom. Peering farther ahead, Roskill saw 260 million air passenger journeys for London in the year 2006: the department now sees less than half that number at the top end of their range for the year

2000 and only a quarter at the bottom end.

If demand over the next twenty years turns out to be at or near the lower end of the latest range of official guesses, the London airports as now delimited could cope with the traffic without any developments on the scale to be considered at the inquiry. Mindful of the tendency for these forecasts to be subsequently deflated, the members of the inquiry may be wondering whether it is any longer necessary to call down the avalanche of environmental objection that is poised over them.

The other development that has slightly winded the proceedings is the opening submission of the barrister representing all interested government departments. A few months ago the Environment Secretary asked the inquiry to extend its scope beyond the British Airports Authority's designs on Stansted to include the alternatives of reviving the Maplin project and building a fifth terminal at Heathrow. Like the Roskill commission this inquiry is not confined to examining the merits of a single proposal but is invited to weigh alternatives. But now counsel for Whitehall has

informed the inquiry that the Government does not intend to resurrect Maplin, that it does not believe there should be a fifth terminal at Heathrow, that it has rejected the idea of an airport on the Severa estuary, that it would not make available any other green-field site in place of Stansted, and that it would not pursue the option of a second runway at Gatwick. As the chairman of the inquiry plaintively remarked, "Your clients have put me in a great difficulty."

He need not be too discouraged. Not the least of the functions of these major planning inquiries is to afford those who feel their interests are damaged by the proposed development the fullest opportunity to object in a way that may even be effective. The inquiry is there to conduct lightning as much as to emit light. Its being there also imposes an interval between proposal and execution. During that interval civil servants may revise their appraisals, ministers may change their minds, a general election may come over the horizon. However firmly made up a government's mind appears to be on day one it may be open to suggestion by day seven hundred and...

## SPARROWS IN CHANCERY

The dusky sparrow, a species of the North American seaboard, is reported to be down to its last five individuals — or was at the last count, for sparrows are here today and gone tomorrow. There may be a handful more in the wild, but their marshy habitat has been largely reclaimed for condominiums, and the odds are against it. The days have gone in the United States when vast hydro-electric programmes could be halted at a suggestion that they might impair the habitat of a rare breed of minnow. But even in the Reagan era, Americans take ornithology seriously. A grant of \$46,000 has been made to keep the birds in carefully-monitored captivity, and a nature reserve is planned for their hoped-for descendants, at a cost of \$2.5m. Inflation has left its mark since the days when two sparrows were sold for a penny.

It is quite possible to bring a bird back from the verge of extinction. The Hawaiian monk seal, for instance, was rescued by the Severn Wildlife Trust, and is now re-established in Hawaii several thousand strong. The gene pool of any species, irreplaceable and potentially immortal, automatically deserves respect. Any species may possess quali-

ties which we may stand in need of one day. The science-fiction scenario is familiar: a hitherto unrecorded strain of St. Vitus's Dance is laying waste to whole continents; water, then, in the deadly hush of a hospital where every living thing has succumbed (the very cockroaches exhausted), the handsome young researcher hears the merry chirrup of a dusky sparrow...

But those seeking to save the dusky sparrow's genes face an obstacle that the Slimbridge goose-breeders did not. All five of the birds are male. But the nation which put a man on the moon is hardly likely to despair because of a minor setback like that. Two ways out of the difficulty are in sight, and since this is America, the choice between them is likely to be settled by litigation — right up to the Supreme Court, no doubt, if the birds live that long.

It would be possible to cross the five with related sparrows like the Cape Sable, breeding their descendants so as to bring out duskiness at the expense of sabbleness. (The fact that interbreeding is possible suggests that the dusky is not a species, but a race, hardly warranting such expensive custody in any case.) But government attorneys argue that crossing

would compromise the integrity of the stock. They forbid miscegenation, and rely on the remote chance of a female turning up in the wild. So the birds mope in luxury without mates. If the attorneys catch St. Vitus's Dance when the time comes, they will have no-one but themselves to blame.

They bear a heavy vicarious responsibility, it is true. The last representatives of a species conduct their dynastic affairs under a heavier shadow of responsibility than any king or emperor. Sparrows take such matters notoriously lightly — hence the need for lawyers and endowments. But there is a cautionary tale for the attorneys in D. J. Enright's poem "The Quagga". In the 1860s London Zoo possessed a male and a female quagga, a kind of dusky zebra, by then probably extinct in the wild. The future of the species depended on those two. But the lugubrious interest of savants and keepers oppressed them with a sense of their responsibilities. At last one afternoon the male shook off his lethargy, and reared and snorted:

He was Adam: there was Eve.  
Gallop over to her, his head flung back.  
He stumbled, and broke a leg, and had to be shot.

## BL-Honda: an unequal deal?

From Mr J. T. Warburton

Sir, The letters from Michael Edwards and Kiyoshi Kawashima (October 1) prompt me to ask, is this example of Anglo-Japanese cooperation going to be equalised by some concrete access to the very large Japanese market?

After some years in the Far East I am able to say that it would be a very rare event for the Japanese to permit an agreement to be of equal benefit to both parties.

When we have an equal opportunity to put our cars on sale in Tokyo and the barriers of a very astute bureaucracy are seen to have been removed to give more equal opportunities for an equality of sales opportunity then Kiyoshi Kawashima will have more credibility as a spokesman for international trade, as I understand it.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN T. WARBURTON,  
92 Kings Road,  
Henley on Thames,  
Oxfordshire,  
October 1.

From Mr H. E. Fenton

Sir, Although it was quite a coup for Honda-BL to grab the centre position on your letters page for their trade promotion, I think it showed little respect for your readers that they thought of it as a mere publicity stunt. These events have done much more damage to America's standing in the Arab world than a polite refusal of the Awacs sale last January would have done.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. FENTON,  
4 Ruby Place,  
Bath,  
Avon,  
October 1.

From Sir Hugh Weeks

Sir, Most of the rise in the retail price index from 10.9 per cent to 12.5 per cent in August was due to the statistical problem which can always arise in comparing successive monthly increases. The rise in the index to the new base in August, 1980, was unusually low at 0.6 points compared with 2.2 points in the month before and 1.7 points in the month after. If the August rise had been the average for the period (at say 1.5 points) the 12 month rise in the RPI would have been 11.1 per cent instead of the 11.5 per cent which caused alarm and despondency.

But how significant is even this corrected 12 month change of 11.1 per cent as an indication of the course of inflation? The rise in excise duties in the March Budget accounted for a substantial part. An index of price increases net of direct taxes would have shown an increase of about 8 per cent over the last 12 months. The tax and price index, which allows for income tax and national insurance, rose in the same period by 14 per cent. A comparison of these two figures emphasises how much of the erosion of spendable income is due to tax increases.

And finally, I must protest about the nonsense of "annualising" the six-month increase in the index. The annualised rate of the substantial Budget effect in March and April. A more sensible measure would be to annualise the rate over the first four months, which would give about 7.5 per cent instead of the published 14.7 per cent.

Yours truly,

HUGH WEEKS,  
8 The Grove,  
Highgate Village, NG,  
September 20.

Convoy PQ 17

From Mrs Hope Cobb

Sir, Captain Broome's letter in today's edition (September 23) implies that the disaster of Convoy PQ 17 was caused by panic decision on the part of the First Sea Lord.

I typed the signal ordering the convoy to scatter as I was at that time secretary to the Director of Operations (Home) in the Admiralty. The decision would only have been taken after consultation between the First Sea Lord, the Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Home) and my master the Director of Operations (Home) — and none of them in armchairs. Sadly they are now dead.

Maybe the decision was wrong, and I can still remember the resultant gloom and indeed agony throughout Operations Division. Nevertheless I think Captain Broome's letter — 40 years after the event — less than fair to those officers who were serving in the Admiralty at the time.

Yours faithfully,

HOPE COBB,  
Hunstock Hill,  
High Beech,  
Haywards Heath, Sussex,  
September 23.

In Hannibal's tracks

From Mr W. F. Zeuner

Sir, Further to your article by Frances Gibb on our expedition (August 28) and your correspondence to The Times on September 4 and 5, I should like to supply you with further information to clarify the record.

Mr Thomas Hinde, whose most interesting book, *The Great Donkey Walk*, includes his crossing of the Alps with donkeys, mentions that Sir Gavin de Beer's first choice was Col de la Traversette.

Of the two passes favoured by Sir Gavin, I would agree with Mr Hinde that Col de la Traversette is more unlikely. There are other cols in the area, for example, Col de Malaure, which our expedition have investigated over the years and which fit with Polybius's description fairly well, but these have changed in many ways since Hannibal's time.

At least three, including La Traversette, have been considerably damaged by being blown up for political reasons on more than

## Lessons for SDP after Brighton

From Mr B. I. Stratton-Ferrier

Sir, Some members of the Social Democratic Party may be tempted to deny that the way things went at Brighton this week might damage our electoral prospects. I hope we are going to be the party which faces and tells the truth, however inconvenient. And the truth must be that fewer, in the short term anyway, will now make the agonising leap that many of us have made than if Tony Benn were now Labour's deputy leader and the complexion of their national executive committee were as it was last week.

I hope, too, that we are going to be the party of responsible maturity. If so, we must welcome and rejoice in these developments, which are good for our country and for the hope of genuine democracy, however else they affect us. Indeed, we may have played a more decisive part in bringing them about than we could have done from within, and we should say so proudly.

Should we, then, rejoin the Labour Party? Of course not. We have experienced the joyous release of having no more to suppress and distort our true convictions out of long loyalty to an organisation which once embodied them, nor any longer to pretend that there is some lingering accord between us and those on the far left who have come so close to taking over the party many of us upheld for decades.

They will go on trying to do so. It's only the beginning. Mr Benn said on Monday. And they may yet succeed. So the energies of those who remain in the Labour Party, while really agreeing with us, will go on being sapped and dissipated in the futile continuing attempt to maintain a semblance of unity between factions which are now deeply and permanently irreconcilable.

There is much evidence now that millions understand all this already, and more will come to do so in time. A further lurch to the left at Brighton might have added new impetus to our already exhilarating success. But we don't need that to win the next election with our Liberal allies. And even if we did, could we really regret that the liberalised standards of the Labour Party has at long last been halted, if only for a while?

Yours faithfully,

BRIAN STRATTON-FERRIER,  
12 Kingswood Close,  
Oakhill,  
Surbiton,  
Surrey,  
September 30.

From Mr Leonard Tivy

Sir, Since the objective of the Social Democratic Party is to "break the mould" of British politics, then presumably what is envisaged in the future is a multi-party system and its concomitant,

without the enthusiastic devotion of the activists?

I concede that in every local party there are some paid-up members who prefer the remaining social democrats within the parliamentary party to the socialists, but a campaign is not won by paid-up members; it is won by the hard graft of activists, and the activists are almost entirely on the side of Mr Benn and the Labour Party conference of 1980.

They are not going to strain their insides out to get a candidate elected who frankly tells them, as Mr Foot has done in effect, that when their man gets in he will be free to let them down, as so many Labour-fakers have done in the past, and that they will be expected to reselect him and work like mad for him at the following elections for ever.

Conservatives, with their lack of political theory and their touching faith in the perfect gentlemen who stand as Tory candidates, may swallow that one but socialists certainly won't and, after all, the Labour Party has long since ceased to be simply the voice of the working class in a capitalist regime; it is, or was until this conference, an explicit socialist party.

Yours etc,

BEN VINCENT,  
4 Hawthorne Road,  
Radlett,  
Hertfordshire.

Taxation and food

From Mr H. B. Williams

Sir, The EEC Commission's draft proposal for a tax on oils and fats, as reported by your Brussels Correspondent (October 1), is strongly opposed by members of the Food Manufacturers' Federation. Oils and fats are important raw materials in a very wide range of processed foods, and food prices would have to rise as a result of such a tax.

one occasion during the last 250 years. This makes a serious investigation of the Italian descent and also the views from the top rather difficult, particularly as part of the top has disappeared.

Our researches, started eight years ago, led to our taking an elephant across five passes last month: Col de Clapier, Col de Petit Mont Cenis, Col de Grand Mont Cenis, Col de Mont Genevre and the French side only of Col de la Traversette. We consider that one of these passes must have been used by Hannibal, but we have very large quantities of information on other sections of the route which influence which pass is possible as a crossing point. These have still to be analysed fully before we make our final decision as to which route Hannibal really took. The exercise this summer was mainly a feasibility study and to field test our radio-telemetry equipment.

Your second correspondent, of September 5, refers to John Hoyte's book, *Trunk Road for Hannibal*. We are well aware of this

coalition government. Such arrangements can certainly prove stable and successful, but some requirements might usefully be kept in mind by the SDP leaders.

First, the SDP should at all times maintain its own independence. There is an obvious need at present for an electoral pact with the Liberals. However, in the longer term (and perhaps even after the next election) other alliances might be necessary for coalition building, and the SDP should keep its options open for the future.

In the meantime it should have no truck with Liberal attempts to interfere in candidate selection (are they offering reciprocal rights?). Secondly, it should take care to maintain the strong central management of its strategy which has led to so successful a launch.

Coalition politics, to provide long-run stability must provide for the possibility of readjustments from time to time between participant groups. Such readjustments can only be made by a strong case to be argued that the first occasion will be exceptional and that special procedures should apply.

Professor Rawlings (October 1) has pointed out that the present SDP members are small in number and unrepresentative of the range of opinion of the membership. To that can be added that neither have they been through a selection procedure nor are they necessarily closely in touch with and responsive to grassroots membership.

I therefore believe that the proposed SDP Council, coupled with a ballot of the entire membership, is the most appropriate method for electing the leader on the first occasion.

Yours faithfully,  
BILL CUNNINGHAM, Chairman,  
Stockport Area Social Democratic Party,  
6 The Avenue,  
Heald Green,  
Cheshire,  
October 1.

Beating Mr Benn

From Mr Ben Vincent

Sir, Your leader of October 1 and the article you print by Mr Shore both echo the widespread opinion that the recent events at the Labour Party conference augur greater popularity with the electors. I find this hard to believe.

Admittedly the campaign conducted by the press against Mr Benn had an enormous success in assassinating his character. Admittedly, too, his accent, manner, comparative affluence and education make him the butt of class-conscious trade unionists and of popular journalists; but I should have thought that he was much less detested by the general public than the trade union bosses who ensured his defeat and the defeat of the responsible socialists and activists of the constituency parties.

Can you think that the electors are going to vote for a party whose very constitution delivers it over to the trade unions with the heaviest clout? Think of those union leaders; are they more attractive to the British public than Mr Benn?

No commentators I have read seem to have considered the amazing situation created by the alienation of the party activists from the new national executive of the party. Can anyone believe that the party can run candidates

without the enthusiastic devotion of the activists?

I concede that in every local party there are some paid-up members who prefer the remaining social democrats within the parliamentary party to the socialists, but a campaign is not won by paid-up members; it is won by the hard graft of activists, and the activists are almost entirely on the side of Mr Benn and the Labour Party conference of 1980.

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Yours etc,

BEN VINCENT,  
4 Hawthorne Road,  
Radlett,  
Hertfordshire.

Simple, Watson

From Mr H. R. F. Keating

Sir, How doubly delightful it will be if we can accept Mr D. C. Daman's assurance (September 25) of Dr Watson's "meticulous accuracy" in recording the Sherlock Holmes cases. We shall have another dimension of the marvellous to add to those marvellous stories: Holmes's ability to move the copy of Time above him.

Such surely must be the explanation for the letter Miss Mary Morstan received at the outset of the Sign of Four affair, dated July 7, summoning her to a rendezvous that night at the Lyceum Theatre, where he held, "It was a September evening, and not yet seven o'clock, but the day had been a dreary one, and a dense drizzly fog lay low upon the great city."

Yours most faithfully,

H. R. F. KEATING,  
35 Northumberland Place, W.2.

Driven to distraction

From Mr Michael Evans

Sir, In reply to Major-General E. K. Sixsmith's letter of October 1 I regret to inform him that the bus from Simla to the Kulu Valley no longer displays the same notice: "Passengers are respectfully requested to report any driver driving drunk, rash or neutral." Instead it carries the terser warning, "Passengers are requested not to spit."

However, the drivers still stop to smoke *charas* before attempting the more hazardous stretches. I fear that the road has deteriorated since 1935.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL EVANS,  
109 Centre Drive,  
Epping, Essex,  
October 1.

## Argument against third airport

From Mr Alan Haselhurst, MP for Saffron Walden (Conservative)

Sir, The newly published air traffic forecasts reported on September 25 by your Air Correspondent are an interesting prelude to the Stansted Airport inquiry.

Even taking the Department of Trade's own chosen interpretation of the figures it is clear that the main foundation of the British Airport Authority's case, namely that there will be a shortfall of capacity at London's Airports by 1987, has been demolished. The most optimistic forecast (from the DOT's point of view) shows that extra capacity will not be required until nearer 1995, whilst the low forecast indicates a date in the next century. Anyone surveying the current state of the aviation industry, as well as the past history of forecasting, can scarcely doubt which option to back.

So this Government, like many of its predecessors, finds itself in a quagmire created by besotted airport planners. There is perhaps some consolation in the fact that the inquiry provides an opportunity for a cool look at what is truly in Britain's best interests so far as provision for air travel is concerned. There is certainly no less excuse for believing that these interests are served by a major new airport at Stansted or anywhere else.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN HASELHURST,  
House of Commons,  
September 26.

## Marine reserves

From the Chairman of the Royal Yachting Association

Sir, There can be few responsible members of society who are not in sympathy with the general aims and policies of the Nature Conservancy Council. I know that the majority of British yachtsmen, even if motivated more by self-interest than ecological conscience, are particularly anxious that the marine environment should be protected and conserved, even if necessary by the application of relevant legislation.

Among the provisions of the House of Commons Wildlife and Countryside Bill the Nature Conservancy Council will acquire a wide range of powers to promote bylaws for the establishment of marine nature reserves. It is intended under the terms of the Bill that among those powers will be a prohibition upon pleasure boats from entering sea areas of up to 10 square kilometres designated as marine nature reserves, even in cases of distress.

Although the Royal Yachting Association has been repeatedly assured that these bylaws-making powers will not be indiscriminately adopted by the Nature Conservancy Council, the prospect that this Bill may soon pass into law has caused grave concern among yachtsmen.

The association has been told that the power to prohibit navigation is unlikely to be used, but given that this power could preclude even the innocent and harmless passage across a reserve of a cruising boat remaining in the reserve for no longer than is reasonably necessary to make passage through it, why then is this superfluous power to be given to the Nature Conservancy Council? It must be recognized that the power to interfere with the freedom of navigation is not only unnecessary but wholly unprecedented.

If the Bill in its present form passes into law following the consideration of Commons amendments in the House of Lords on October 15 the Nature Conservancy Council runs the very serious risk of alienating the sympathy and support of British yachtsmen.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,  
PAT DYAS,  
Chairman,  
Royal Yachting Association,  
Victoria Way,  
Woking, Surrey,  
September 24.

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From Mr H. R. F. Keating

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Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL EVANS,  
109 Centre Drive,  
Epping, Essex,  
October 1.







## IMF chief reasserts fight on inflation

From Frank Vogel  
Washington, Oct 2

The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Mr Jacques de Larosière, warned nations today not to ease money and fiscal policy efforts to fight inflation. He asserted that "premature relaxation of fiscal and monetary policies would have serious consequences for growth and employment ranging over a number of years."

On the final day of this year's annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank, he acknowledged that there was great concern about high interest rates and the clearly unsatisfactory state of the world economy. Progress was being made to improve the balance

of payments situation, but "we are still at an early stage and greater efforts must be made".

Mr de Larosière stressed that numerous finance ministers here had suggested that there might be too much reliance by countries on monetary policy, rather than fiscal policy, in fighting inflation. He left the clear impression that he would like to see greater efforts at budget cutting.

He told a press conference that free trade was a major theme of the annual meeting and there was acute concern about growing protectionism. He bluntly asserted that to yield to protectionist pressures would be "disastrous".

The IMF chief also said it was absolutely urgent that a greater volume of official aid flow to the poorest nations. Agreements had been reached that would enable the IMF to move ahead soon with an interest rate subsidy plan for the poorest countries.

Mr de Larosière said negotiations had been taking place for some time between the IMF and India and that fund staff would soon make proposals for a loan to India to the IMF board. It is rumored that the Indians are seeking a loan of a record \$5,800m (£1,690m).

He said that the IMF attended a meeting recently of the official creditors to Poland. However, he said the IMF only acted as an observer at the meeting and there had been no request from Poland to become an IMF member.

Stock Markets	
FT Index 476.3 up 1.3	
FT Gilts 60.60 down 0.06	
Sterling	
\$ 1.8190 up 11 cents	
Index 87.3 down 1.2	
New York: \$1.8260	
Dollar	
Index 108.4 down 0.9	
DM 2.2920 down 315 pts	
Gold	
\$ 435.75 up 50.75	
New York: \$436.80	
Money	
3 mth sterling 17.4-16.1	
6 mth Euro 17.1-17.1	
6 mth Euro 17.1-18.1	

## PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Akroyd & Sm	16p to 16p
Avon Rubber	14p to 14p
Catlin	14p to 12p
D. Dixon	12p to 9p
Rastemere Ests	16p to 27p
Lynon Bids	16p to 27p
Lassco	20p to 45p
McLeod Russel	20p to 27p
Ranger Oil	45p to 51p
Royal Wools	15p to 15p
Steadfast	25p to 43p
Utd Scientific	23p to 44p

Falls	
BAT Inds	6p to 35p
Grattan	4p to 8p
Guthrie Corp	12p to 50p
Roover	4p to 9p
Jardine N'son	20p to 47p
P. Lane	10p to 47p
Pretoria Cem	10p to 35p
Mercantile Hse	5p to 25p
Flaxtons	3p to 10p
Kochsach	3p to 10p
Thorn EMI	5p to 41p
Whitlock Marten	3p to 48p

## Telecom orders

BICC has received substantial further orders for optical fibre cables on British Telecom trunk and junction routes. These orders bring the British Telecom business won by BICC over the past three months to more than 40 per cent of the total awarded, in route between London and cluding the important trunk Birmingham.

## Reserves hit by Bank support for sterling

By Melvyn Westlake

The Bank of England has been digging deeply into the nation's reserves of gold and foreign currencies in an effort to arrest the pound's slide in the world money markets.

As well as permitting British interest rates to rise 4 percent, age points in two weeks—to deter money from flowing out—over \$600m-worth of reserves last month in buying back pounds.

However, sterling resumed its fall yesterday amid uncertainty in the markets on whether interest rates had yet reached their peak. The pound even lost ground against the dollar, which was in broad retreat in most other major financial centres. At the close of trading in London the pound stood at \$1.8190, down 14 cents, its index against a basket of currencies ended at 87.3, down 1.2.

Figures published by the Treasury yesterday show a fall of \$815m (£450m) in Britain's official reserves. They now stand at \$23,696m (£13,088m).

After allowing for various borrowings and debt repayments, the underlying drop in the reserves was \$677m—the biggest fall since April 1978, and the second largest drop since the sterling crisis of 1976. The Treasury never admits how the change in the reserves represents direct Bank of England intervention in the currency markets, but most of the drop last month is thought to reflect such action.

In spite of the size of this intervention last month, the authorities continue to insist

that it represents no more than "moderating excessive fluctuations" and preserving "orderly markets." The Government now acknowledges that it is not indifferent to the level of sterling, but maintains that it still has no exchange rate target. When the Bank of England intervenes to halt a slide in the exchange rate, it sells dollars or some other foreign currency from the reserves and buys pounds. In this way it increases the demand for, and reduces the supply of, sterling.

Although the latest drop in the foreign reserves is the biggest for nearly 34 years, it was only about a third as big as the fall on that occasion. The Bank of England does not appear to have intervened significantly yesterday, but the French central bank was reported to have been propping up the franc for much of the day. Like sterling, the franc currency has been under some pressure recently. Speculation continued to mount yesterday about a realignment of the European Monetary System, which encompasses all the currencies except those of Britain and Greece. One market dealer said that "we have seen rumours for some weeks about an impending realignment of the EMS, but the rumours are now stronger than ever."

In Bonn a West German Government official denied yesterday that the Deutsche mark was about to be revalued upwards against the franc and Italian lira. The spokesman, who did not

want to be named, said the EMS would not be realigned over the weekend. Most market dealers believe that if a realignment does take place in the next few weeks, it will involve some upwards adjustment in the mark and a downward adjustment in the franc, Belgian and Italian currencies.

It was noted that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany was scheduled to meet President Mitterrand during the coming week. The mark remained firmly at the top of the EMS yesterday dragging up other European currencies against the dollar. The United States currency fell 315 points against the mark, to close at \$2.2920.

The uncertainty in the London money markets on whether interest rates had yet peaked was apparent in the discount houses' tender for the weekly offering of 3-month Treasury bills. Reflecting the considerable caution of bidders, the average rate of discount was pushed up from 15.12 to 15.98 per cent.

Market sentiment is extremely volatile at the moment. Although some good news, particularly on dollar interest rates, would help to soothe nerves, there is a lingering fear that dollar interest rates could be pushed up again, and upward pressure is mounting on the dollar in the face of heavy funding by the United States Government.

If that were the case, it could be that British interest rates against the franc and Italian lira, the 17-18 per cent level, albeit temporarily.

## City expects bid for Arbuthnot Latham

Arbuthnot Latham Holdings, the merchant bankers and member of the City's exclusive Asprey-Hoskins community, called a halt to its share dealings yesterday amid speculation that the long-rumoured takeover bid had arrived.

At the suspension price of 30p, Arbuthnot Latham's stock must price tag of £22.7m. On Thursday night the shares closed 2p lower at 28p, but they spurted 25p in early trading yesterday before dealers stopped.

Three months ago, when bid talks were first rumoured, the group's shares hit a peak for the year at 35p.

But a month later the shares dropped sharply and takeovers

talk subsided when Arbuthnot suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett from running its £51m unit trust offshoot. The suspension was in connection with action taken a week earlier by the Stock Exchange Council to suspend Manchester stockbroker Halliday Simpson into its business conduct. Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett resigned from the bank and its subsidiaries in mid-August.

In recent weeks, speculation on a bid has re-emerged on the lines that Ansteecher is taking a back seat and a deal is being put together by London, Trust which involves Britannia Arrow and the Belgian bank, Lambert.

## Exxon to assess Rundle

From Michael Prest, Houston, Oct 2

Exxon is to begin a \$50m (£20m) assessment of the Rundle oil shale deposit in Australia next January, company scientists said yesterday. The company will also start construction of its Rotterdam pilot coal liquefaction plant next year. Production is likely to start in late 1985.

The Rundle project, if operating at full volume, would produce up to 250,000 barrels of oil a day but on present showing the project is unlikely to be operating before 1988, when Exxon expects to decide whether its Rotterdam liquefaction pilot plant has been sufficiently successful to proceed to a full commercial operation.

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## Phillips sues over loss of Kieldall rig

Phillips Petroleum, the operator of the Norwegian Ekofisk field, is suing Fornebu and CFBM, the French designer and builder of the Alexander Kieldall oil rig, for financial compensation over the loss of the rig in March 1980.

Last night a spokesman for Phillips confirmed that the company is suing, but refused to name a figure. According to a news report on Norwegian television however, the figure is above 100 million Norwegian kroner (£10 million).

The company is seeking compensation to cover the cost of the production halt at Ekofisk caused by the catastrophe. Towing the rig to Stavanger and financial compensation which Phillips has paid to the survivors and the families of the 22 men who died. It is seeking compensation from Phillips, making the two French companies responsible for the incident which was confirmed by a spokesman for Phillips on Norwegian television last night.

If the legal action now taken by Phillips is successful, it is bound to affect other industrial imports from Norway. Ten sister oil rigs have been built.

## Freer state funding sought

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Outline proposals which would enable state industries to raise cash from the private sector to support big capital investment schemes have been prepared.

The working party's report will be considered at Monday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council which will be chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This latest report is bound to lead to renewed pressure on the Cabinet to agree to modify the existing strict regime of controls on state industry finances which the nationalized TUC and the Confederation of British Industry—claim are stifling capital spending projects which would benefit supply-side industries, employ more and the state corporations. It is seen as a particularly

significant contribution to the continuing debate on the funding of state industries since the working party established earlier this year under the aegis of the NEDC—has been chaired by Mr William Rye, a Permanent Secretary at the Treasury.

The CBI, TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group, who were all represented on the working party, believe that the report represents a positive step forward although the Government's response to the ideas which it outlines will be critical.

In a key passage, the working party has recommended that nationalized industries and government departments should be "actively encouraged" to explore possibilities for identifying schemes which satisfied conditions the working

party has proposed and that progress should be reviewed by the middle of next year.

Possible schemes which have been considered include the financing of a specific project or state industry operation through a joint venture with private sector supporters, and securing finance for a state industry as a whole through direct borrowing in its own name with a return related to the corporation's performance.

The working party was set up in June this year amid growing concern that some big planned investment projects were being postponed or cancelled as a result of the government's strict application of External Financing Limits and a widespread belief that access to private funds for these projects would generate much needed work for recession-hit industries.



The wealthy women of Wichita who financed a trip to London on the proceeds of stock market investment. Centre: Mrs Norma Greener.

## Wichita's Wall St winners wing in

Mrs Norma Greener and 11 friends have just visited London—courtesy of Wall Street.

Four years ago Mrs Greener of Wichita, Kansas, started an investment club. Twenty of her friends—average age about 50—put \$20 (£10) of the grocery money per month into stocks and shares and before they left each received a cheque for \$12,000, representing a 55 per cent return on their investment.

Mrs Greener said: "We bought low and sold high, some

of them when the Dow Jones index was past 1,000. People think we've been real smart but we haven't really. We made a lot of mistakes. Can't remember the names right now, but most of our money was made on local stocks."

The club started when Mrs Greener took over the family finances after her first husband died. "I had no idea how to invest but I got some help from my brother who is a stockbroker in America."

"After a year I came to

London with my mother and liked it so much we said we would make enough money to come and have lunch in London. And that's what we've done."

"All I knew about money was how to spend it. Now when I go shopping I think: 'do I really want that or would I prefer 100 shares in such and such.'"

"But I think investment is about patience—you never make money on hot tips, well hardly ever."

## UK's most strategic metals named

By Clive Cookson

The eight most "strategic" metals for the United Kingdom have been identified by the Materials Forum, a body set up to give the highest priority to these metals—chromium, cobalt, tungsten, manganese, vanadium, molybdenum, niobium and platinum—because they are all very vulnerable to disruption of supplies and are critical for industry, according to the forum's report "Strategic Metals and the United Kingdom".

The forum is sponsored by six private industry associations concerned with the production and use of materials, including the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Its members have agreed unanimously on the eight metals, chosen on the combined

grounds of "vulnerability" and "criticality". Vulnerability stems from the fact that Britain is dependent on imports from unreliable sources. Only tungsten offers even a chance of an indigenous supply, if reserves in south west England can be exploited. The ores of several of the metals come mainly from South Africa, and, as the report says, "many authorities are worried about the continued stability of that country in view of the apartheid problem". The Soviet Union is also a major source of some of them.

South Africa and neighbouring Zimbabwe hold 97 per cent of known reserves of chromium. South Africa and the Soviet Union between them account for 80 per cent of all manganese reserves, 92 per cent of vanadium and 98

per cent of the platinum group metals. In the case of molybdenum, a vital ingredient of some high-performance steel alloys, and niobium, another irreplaceable alloying element, vulnerable sources of supply are in South America. Two-thirds of the world's demand for niobium is met by one mining company in Brazil, which could be shut down by industrial action.

The Materials Forum says that, to a limited extent, another metal could be substituted for one of the strategic metals, but that would be at some sacrifice in quality and price.

The report, which is available at £5 through the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, does not suggest any solutions to the uncertainties surrounding the eight strategic metals.

## Asprey to make shares more marketable

By Philip Robinson

Mr John Asprey is bringing his exclusive New Bond Street store which has borne the family name since 1708 out of the Stock Exchange's twilight world of 163(2) into the glare of the Unlisted Securities Market.

For tax reasons and cost, the company—where Sears owns 20 per cent—will not go for a full quote but heading to pressure from small shareholders who have indicated they would like to sell, he says the proposal will make the shares more marketable.

The USM debut is being made via a bonus issue of four ordinary 25p shares for every one already held, and an issue of four new 94 per cent £1 preference shares for every ordinary share now held.

The new shares will not rank for the final gross 142,85p dividend being paid for the year to last March and giving a total payout for those 12 months of 250p.

Those are being paid on pre-tax profits up 105 per cent to £4.1m on sales ahead 46 per cent to £20.1m.

A despite a full year of the Asprey group, the contribution to turnover and profits has been small. More than half the pre-tax profits and 38 per cent of the turnover has been made by the group's antique furniture, the Asprey and its Swiss company, Asprey SA Geneva, which services most of its continental customers.

Last May, Asprey was under threat of a takeover by Dunhill, backed by South African businessman Dr Anton Rupert and Shaikh Al-Tajer, which was sparked when two members of the Asprey family wanted to sell. Asprey's merchant bankers, Morgan Grenfell put a package together to top the bid at £3.5 a share and as a result Sears took its stake.

Mr John Asprey said yesterday that peace had returned and Sears had been very helpful over the current reconstruction which will dilute neither the holding of the Asprey family nor the family's own controlling 50.4 per cent stake.

Although the future prospects are difficult to predict, Asprey will continue to prosper and its dividends for the current year should not be less than those just announced, he added.

The group has around £5m cash, and assets have been revalued at £45.55 a share. Mr Asprey's 80-year-old father Eric is currently travelling to Hong Kong to open the store where the Shau Hing company will start selling Asprey product in nine days' time.

Next year, the Asprey gift will hand over New York's Fifth Avenue in the Trump Tower Building, with Tiffany's as near neighbours, renting the 1,450 square feet at £190,000 (£100,000) a year.

Dealings are expected to start on the USM on October 29.

## Warren resists

Warren Plantation Holdings yesterday took the unusual step of writing to shareholders before issuing a defence document in an attempt to prevent them selling their shares to McLeod Russel, the tea plantations group which bid for Warren on Wednesday.

Mr Oliver Dawson, chairman, said the letter had been sent because of the danger that McLeod might acquire control within the next few days. Warren says the £22.6m bid is too low, goes against the spirit of the takeover and would involve an asset strip. McLeod holds a 14.67 per cent stake.

Warren's shares closed last night at 22p. McLeod's offer is 165p cash a share, plus 50p nominal of convertible preference share.

## Boeing to pay back £1.8m

Boeing has agreed to pay the Spanish airline Iberia \$3.3m (£1.8m) to settle a pending lawsuit in Washington which charges Boeing with inflating the price of aircraft sold to Iberia by \$3.3m to conceal commissions paid to its sales agents in Spain.

## BIM raising subscription fee

The British Institute of Management is raising its subscription rates from next April after a 10 per cent increase this year. Although individual membership of the organization has risen to 7,500, the number of "collective" subscribers—mainly small and medium-sized companies, has declined. Mr Roy Glass, the BIM's director general, said rising costs, especially rates, will lead to about one-third of the organization's 160 headquarters staff being moved out of London to new premises.

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### ICL moves market trio

Three senior ICL executives, in charge of the computer company's marketing operations, are leaving in new management changes, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Peter Ellis (right), deputy managing director, who has been responsible for ICL's worldwide marketing for nine years, has left the company. The director of ICL's United Kingdom sales division, Mr Peter Aylett, will be leaving that post "in the next few weeks", according to yesterday's announcement.

### Busy time for oil searchers

Oil exploration activity in the North Sea this summer has been at its highest level since 1978, thanks largely to the worldwide impact of President Reagan's "master plan" for energy, according to a report by the London brokers, Eggar Forrester Offshore.

However, it adds, three major developments in the North Sea have been delayed because of review of taxation structures and the introduction of supplementary petroleum duty.

### IBM changes

International Business Machines has announced changes in its American operations. Marketing and service operations will be placed together in a single group, and the manufacturing and development divisions will be combined.

### £24m BASE video project

BASF, the West German chemical group, will invest DM100m (£24.096m) to expand its production facilities for video cassettes. The project will create 700 new jobs in two locations.

BASF said the funds will be used to expand production of video tape at its plant in Kahl, Am Rhein, as well as to build a new injection moulding plant for plastic cassette parts on a site in Ettenheim.

### Money supply falls in US

United States money supply M1B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$431,700m in the week ended September 23 from \$433,600m the previous week.

For the latest four weeks M1B averaged \$432,500m—a rate of gain of 3.5 per cent from 13 weeks before.

### Canadian trade surplus rises

Canada had a seasonally adjusted trade surplus of Can\$363m (£163.9m) in August compared with a revised July surplus of Can\$346m (£156.2m).

August was the 16th consecutive month that Canada's exports exceeded its imports. August exports totalled Can\$690m, down 1.1 per cent on July imports totalled Can\$6,600m, down 1.4 per cent.

## Japan plans expansion

Japan has announced a programme to quicken its economic recovery by expanding public sector works and by easing trade friction with other industrial countries. It includes increased imports as well as industrial and technological co-operation with western Europe.

In contrast to the monetarist policies of Britain and the United States, Japan is placing greater emphasis on the public sector to help economic expansion. A government spokesman said efforts would be made to speed up public works contracts.

## 8m jobless in America

Unemployment in the United States rose sharply in September for the second successive month. Total unemployment rose by 309,000 to almost eight million in September, the Labour Department said in Washington.

This brought the unemployment rate to a seasonally adjusted 7.5 per cent of the workforce, up from 7.2 per cent in August and seven per cent in July. In May, 7.6 per cent of the workforce was unemployed.

## News jobs lost

The Kent Messenger newspaper group is to make 150 workers redundant. It is also to close its two subsidiary companies, Air Messenger and Paper Bed, "as soon as possible".

The first 90 redundancies across the board are expected at the end of next month, the rest in March. The group employs about 850 people.

## Workforce cut

Sir Joseph Causton & Sons (Eastleigh), a subsidiary of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons Ltd, is to negotiate "a substantial reduction" in the workforce at its Brookwood Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire, factory.

## LESS BEER

Beer production in August, despite good weather in many parts of Britain, stayed at the lowest levels seen since 1972. It looks increasingly likely that beer production this year will be between 5 per cent and 7 per cent down. Last year's drop was 3.8 per cent.

Expenditure by the French Government exceeded revenue by 94,020m francs (£9,200m) in the first eight months of this year compared with a shortfall of 39,910m francs in the same period last year.

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FLEXIBLE PENSION PLAN	Anyone who is self-employed or not a member of a company scheme can obtain complete tax exemption on contributions under the M&G Flexible Pension Plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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## THE M&G GROUP







EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

FINANCIAL NEWS

# A do it yourself covenant kit

The start of the university year should concentrate parents' minds on how they are going to finance their offspring through three, or perhaps four, years of higher education.

Of the 100,000 students beginning their university careers now, only 30,000 will receive a full grant. The other 70,000 will have to be partially supported by their parents.

Parents can save up to £400 a year if they can take the time, trouble and very little expense to arrange a covenant. But many end up in difficulties when they actually try to do it.

One reader found his forms whistling back and forth from the tax inspector because, it emerged, he had forgotten to affix the required red seal.

Another made out his own deed of covenant after reading the law on the subject, only to have his document rejected by the Inland Revenue. Others seem to be in the dark as to what they can or cannot do with covenants.

Typical is a letter, received this week, from a reader who wanted to know whether there was any limit on the number of deeds that could be

## £100 A YEAR GROSS BY DEED OF COVENANT TO A CHILD

Covenantor agrees to pay	£100.00
Basic rate tax deducted at	30.00
Amount paid to child	70.00
Tax reclaimed by child at 30%	30.00
Total net benefit to child	100.00

made out between the same two people. As his sons had progressed through university, and one had left, he wants to increase the amount covenanted to the one that remains. The answer is that there is no limit. A new deed could be made out to suit the circumstances.

Another big worry is about keeping up a covenant for seven years. But that is not so. Provided both donor and recipient are in agreement, a covenant can be terminated at any time with no loss of tax concessions. The only requirement is that the covenant should be capable of being kept up for over six years.

If you want to make out a deed of covenant, but are becoming bogged down in the

complexities, help is at hand. Financial writer Lorna Bourke has produced an admirably simple guide to the subject — a do-it-yourself covenant kit complete with four deed forms, acceptable to the Inland Revenue, and the all important red seals.

As well as guiding you step by step through the deed she answers many of the questions raised by parents. What counts as the student's income? What happens when the parental contribution, or the personal tax allowances, change? Most payments are made at regular intervals.

The three basic requirements for a deed of covenant to be "tax efficient" are:

1. That the person making the payments is a taxpayer.

2. That the person receiving

the payments is not a taxpayer.

3. In the case of a parent making the payments the child must be 18 years old at least.

The person making payments under a deed of covenant is entitled to claim tax relief at the basic rate on the gross amount. The student then reclaims the tax relief deducted by the parent.

The amount you should covenant is limited by:

1. Your child's own earnings. These, excluding any grant, should be deducted from the personal allowance (£1,375 in the present tax year). The balance is the maximum amount it is worth covenanteeing.

2. The personal tax allowance.

The maximum tax saving per child in the present tax year assuming no earnings is, 30 per cent of £1,375.

Margaret Drummond

The covenant kit is obtainable by post, price £2.95 including post and packing, from: Bourke Publishers, PO Box 102, London SW5 9JP. Cheques should be made payable to Bourke Publishers.

## Investor's week

We are now one week into my system for making money from the stock market — don't laugh, thousands did until a few days ago — and already I report that we have not lost a penny. This system, you will recall, was to put a bit into shares week by week, so that by averaging we buy a portfolio near the bottom of the market.

After my appeal for peace last week I record that the FT 30-share index has moved from 474.7 to 476.3. However, its supreme test has yet to come. On Monday everything brokers and their clients have done, or not as the case may be, will be paid for, and yesterday one or two Square Mile folk began bracing themselves for something untoward.

Nor were we reassured by the Treasury bill tender, which my money market friends tell me would have

## Yes you can still make money in the market

meant 16% per cent minimum lending rate under the old system.

Meanwhile the pound spent the week picking itself up, dusting itself down, but not quite starting all over again. It looked as if the four percentage point rise in bank base lending rates had steadied the pound on the foreign exchanges, but no one was quite sure.

The market's fragility needs more than one of

Jeeves' pick-me-ups. The panic of private investors was real. They could easily grasp the idea of "thin and volatile" markets when shares shot up, but it became painfully obvious when they fell a fifth in a fortnight.

Nor can we foresee a big fall in the rate of inflation and a sharp drop in interest rates immediately ahead, both needed for a strong stock market recovery. We might even see United States rates

edging higher and even if they do not, the market is

Dearest interest charges and mortgage rates fuel inflation in the short run. But only if dearer and tighter money policies succeed in getting the pound back to \$1.90 or higher, we fear for companies' profits. A 30 per cent or so increase is built-in because they are based on cost saving, financial streamlining and a fall in the pound that has already taken place.

The time to worry about industrial recovery is when 1983 comes into view. So brokers' bleating about the danger of renewed recession need not worry us unduly. At present the behaviour of the economy and the profile of company profits have little, if anything, to do with each other.

Peter Wainwright

## Maternity benefits

## Help with the new arrival

Having a baby is an expensive business, and mothers should ensure that they claim all that they are entitled to.

Expectant mums in this country fare less well, financially, than their continental cousins. In Sweden and France a woman who has a baby can expect far more in the way of state benefits and job protection than she can here. Few UK employers, for instance, will give paternity leave, and fewer still paternity pay, to enable fathers to stay at home after the baby is born.

Having a baby, anywhere, however, is a very expensive business. The British Medical Association booklet, dished out in maternity clinics, lists the essential clothing and accessories for the new born infant. At Mothercare prices it adds up to over £100 — and nearer £200 if you include the cost of a new pram.

What state benefits can mothers expect?

**MATERNITY GRANT:** This is a £25 lump sum payment payable with each child. Recently it has been made a non-contributory benefit. All mothers can now claim it.

**MATERNITY ALLOWANCE:** This is a sum paid weekly for 18 weeks, starting 11 weeks before the baby is born. You should apply for this by filling in the forms from your local social security office at around the 14th week before the expected date of birth.

The allowance is paid at a flat rate of £20 a week and is in addition to any maternity pay due from your employer.

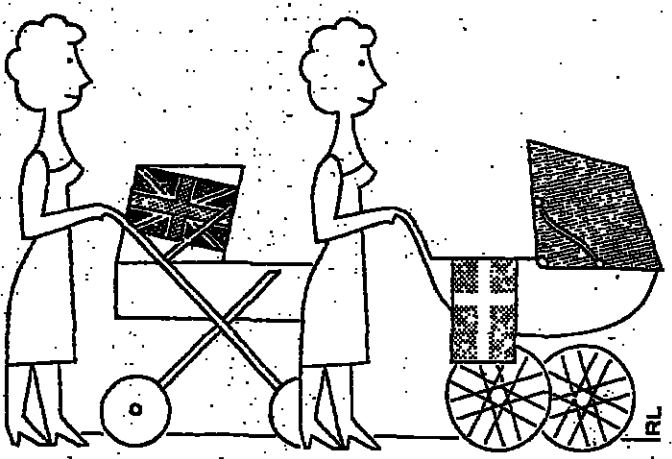
How do you qualify for the maternity allowance? Unlike the grant it is not available to all.

Working this out can be harder work than having the baby. There are two conditions:

1. You must have paid National Insurance contributions on "earnings" of at least 25 times the lower weekly earnings limit in any one tax year. Translated this means if you have earned more than £6,754 in any tax year, you past the test.

2. You must have paid National Insurance contributions of 50 times the lower earnings limit in the "relevant tax year". For a baby expected between now and next March the relevant tax year will be 1979/80. You need not have worked 50 weeks, though. The requirement is that you have paid full contributions on earnings of at least £1,350.

If you qualify for Maternity Allowance the chances are



that you will be able to get Earnings Related Supplement. This is being phased out in January next year but if you are due to claim before then you can still get it. The Earnings Related Supplement is for a maximum of £14 a week, depending on how much you earn.

An important point about Maternity Allowance is that even if you have not been working — perhaps you are having a second baby — you may still qualify. Many mothers who have given up their jobs with their first pregnancy do not think of applying, but they should.

If they have had a second baby within a couple of years of the first they will find that the National Insurance contributions paid in the tax year in which they gave up work qualifies them the second time around because the "relevant tax year" lags two years behind events.

If you don't think you fulfil the conditions, apply anyway. There are special arrangements for students, widows, those who have just left school or those who have just started in a job.

Tracy Jeune



**National Westminster Bank Limited**

NatWest announces that with effect from Thursday, 1st October, 1981, its Base Rate is increased from 14% to 16% per annum.

The basic Deposit and Savings Account rates are increased from 11½% to 14½% per annum.

Due to a printing error, the National Westminster Bank's Base Rate Notice was incorrectly published in *The Times* of October 2. The correct notice appears above.

## Strong start peters out

Stock markets

Encouraged by Wall Street's firmness overnight, the London market started strongly yesterday, but, with very little real buying pressure, shares eased back at lunchtime and drifted during the afternoon. After the frantic gyrations at the start of the week, the market closed very quietly.

The FT index was 6.1 points higher at 10 o'clock, but by the close it had come back to 476.3, only 1.3 points up from Thursday's close.

Leading shares rose sharply at first in a bear squeeze, but with very little volume and a nervous mood still prevailing, prices slipped later. Wall Street opened higher again which helped a little, but the afternoon was very quiet.

ICI closed 2p better at 256p, Beecham was unchanged at 190p and Glaxo gained 8p to 372p. Unilever jumped 1p to 551p, while BAT Industries

lost 5p to 350p. GKN added 1p to 148p and Tube Investments held steady at 112p. Hawker Siddeley put on 2p to 270p.

Gilts also had a quiet day. The market remained nervous, but the half-expected new tax stock failed to appear, and long and short-dated gilts closed little changed on very small turnover. Traders were still looking to the authorities for a lead. Their sights are set now on Tuesday's money supply figures.

Properties recovered ground yesterday morning in quite good demand following suggestions that they may now be rather oversold, but the buying interest eased in the afternoon after a rise in Treasury Bill rates. However, Land Securities still ended 8p better at 281p, Law Land went 5p higher at 106p and MEPC was 6p better at 200p. Hazlewood jumped 16p to 572p, and Lynton Holdings also rose 16p

to 220p. Stock Conversion put on 13p to 326p. M P Kent added 4p to 130p.

Ward White stopped buying Bittens shares, at 11p, up 7p. The two groups meet next week. Ward White's own shares rose 4p to 51p. Bidder George Oliver's "A" shares rose 5p to 105p.

Gilts added to Thursday's rises in reasonable trade. 2p rose 8p to 278p, Shell 8p to 330p and Lasso 20p to 454p. Gold shares were very quiet with little trade.

Equity turnover for October 1 was £106.511 (14,137 bargains).

Traded options were quieter yesterday with 1,340 contracts, of which 455 were put. Vaal Reefs joined the market quietly.

Traditional options were also quieter with few puts. Calls were done in Dunlop at 7p, Consolidated Gold Fields at 40p and GEC at 50p.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Dividend	Pay date	Year's total
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence		
Asprey (F)	20(13.7)	4.13(2.0)	636(311)	100(13)	27.10	175(25)
Bird (F)	10.2(10.2)	0.11(0.33)	4.2(4.8)	—	—	4.3(4.3)
Brown & Boveri (I)	47.9(43.5)	1.33(0.53)	—	—	—	—
Brown & Jack (I)	71(55)	0.04(1.39)	0.8(3.57)	—	—	—
Campari Int (F)	20.1(20.2)	0.6(0.975)	7.35(7.8)	2.1(2.1)	5.12	3.1(4)
Downside (F)	1.5(2.2)	0.08(0.25)	3.4(4.37)	—	—	—
Emess Light (F)	2.7(1.8)	0.31(0.34)	20.3(30.5)	4(3.5)	—	6.75(6)
Hardcore Irish (F)	5.9(6.7)	0.08(0.25)	3.4(4.37)	—	—	—
Lyle Ship (I)	11.0(7.7)	0.2(0.22)	2.1(2.7)	1.7(1.7)	9.11	—
Shaw & Carter (I)	2.7(3.38)	0.04(0.16)	1(4)	1(1.5)	25.11	—
Richards (Leicester) (I)	5.0(5.31)	0.12(0.45)	0.38(1.38)	—	—	—
L. Ryan (I)	1.7(2.12)	0.02(0.25)	1.38(8.73a)	—	—	—
Shaw & Martin (F)	—	0.02(0.37)	—	23(4)	—	27(27)
Chas Sharpe (F)	—	1.84(1.35)	—	3(3.5)	31.10	—
Style (I)	—	0.75(1.44)	—	—	—	—
Tripleview (I)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss; b Comparative figures are 15 months.

## Profits shrink again at Campari

By Margaretta Pagano

Depressed trading last year continued to knock profits at Campari International, the camping, leisure gear and inflatable boats group.

Mr Henry Lipton, the chairman, said yesterday that trading had been improving recently, though the trend might not continue for the rest of the year.

Pretax profits fell to £607,800 in the year to May 31 from £975,000 last time. Sales were marginally reduced at £20.1m against £20.2m. Despite a small cut in the year's total dividend to 4.4p gross against 5.7p last year, the shares gained 6p to 39p on the better trading news. The final

gross dividend, at 5p, however, was unchanged.

Mr Lipton said that the second half's trading saw a useful improvement compared with the same period last time. In the four months of the present year, sales had increased satisfactorily.

This resulted from the group's efforts in Germany where a greater market penetration has been achieved, good results from its Belgian subsidiary and improved UK trading. New ranges have been well received at recent European and UK exhibitions resulting in increased orders.

Mr Lipton adds, however, that with increasing interest rates and volatile exchange

rates the group is not certain that the trend will persist for the full year.

Over the period interest rates stood at a similar level to last year at £1.4m but tax charges were reduced at £7,950 compared with £39,026. Earnings per share came out slightly down at 7.35p against 7.8.

At a trading level profits were just £400,000 down at £2m. But retained profits, because of the lower tax charge and dividend, are higher at £369,800 compared with £309,500 last time.

Campari's profits have been retreating since 1978 when the group made £1.75m pre-tax.

## Bilton up 13pc as all sectors improve

By Our Financial Staff

Percy Bilton, the London-based industrial property development and investment group, reports a 13 per cent profits advance with improvement coming from all sectors of the business.

Pretax profits were £3.2m in the six months to June 30, compared with £2.8m last time. Turnover fell by £1.5m, however, to £12.2m. The half-year gross dividend was unchanged at 3.5p, and the shares yesterday gained 2p to 182p.

Mr Percy Bilton, chairman, remains convinced of the need for caution in any speculative development, but the group will take advantage of any improvement in the economy. Shareholders, he added, will appreciate the need to retain sufficient earnings to secure future growth.

Tax charges during the period rose from £770,000 to £1.13m and earnings per share were slightly higher at 5.5p against 5.4p.

Earlier in the year Mr Bilton forecast that profitability would show a significant upturn of around 12 per cent, and also forecast that profit increases were available to the group for the next three years and beyond.

Last year the group made £6.13m on turnover down from £31.5m to £28.3m. For 1981, forecasts are suggesting that Bilton will make at least £7.5m.

Net borrowings at the last year-end were £20.6m, and Bilton will be further helped by low, fixed interest charges.

## Emess Lighting raises dividend

Emess Lighting is paying a 9.6p gross dividend for the year to June 30, against 8.5p for the 15 months to June 30. Turnover reached £2.7m against £1.83m and the pretax profit was £314,500 compared with £345,000.

The board says that it remains an important part of trading policy to expand by acquisition, and a considerable amount of work done in this area should show results shortly.

Interest rates and inflation are unlikely to ease and this, together with a slow economic recovery, must affect prospects for the year.



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Applications and cheques will be acknowledged. Certificates will be sent within 42 days of the close of the offer. You may sell your units at any time at a price which will not be less than that calculated by Department of Trade regulations. Payment will be made within 10 days of receipt by the Managers of the renounced certificate. Prices of units and yield are quoted daily in the National Press.

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The Managers reserve the right to close the offer before the date stated if the offer price of units varies by more than 2½%. After the close of the offer units will be available at the daily price.

Income less tax at the basic rate will be distributed on 15th May and 15th November each year. The set dates are 15th March and 15th September and units purchased by 15th March 1982 will qualify for the distribution payable on 15th May 1982.

An annual charge of 1% of the value of the Fund plus V.A.T. is deducted from the gross income of the Fund.

Trustee: Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited. Managers: Target Trust Managers Limited (A member of the Unit Trust Association) Gerard House, 31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DT. Telephone: 01-600 7533.

## Target's Investment Performance

Target has an excellent performance record in the management of specialist investments. As at 31 September 1981, it managed the Target US Special Bond Fund, which has achieved a performance against its major competitors.

## US Special Bonds

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The remainder will be invested in high yielding, non-convertible bonds. This is a market in which unusually profitable

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Successful investment in the US convertible bond market involves specialist knowledge, constant monitoring of market trends and access to good quality company news and research. Such facilities are not readily available to the majority of UK private investors.

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The Fund will be of special interest to investors wishing to add a new dimension to their international portfolio.

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The offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

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## The Over-the-Counter Market



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## BBK omits payout after first-half loss

A combination of redundancy costs and higher interest and depreciation charges has pushed instrument control group Brown Boveri Kent into the red for the first half of this year.

The group managed to turn in an operating surplus of just over £3m for the six months until June 28, but after various charges there was a loss of £1.3m against a profit of £536,000.

For the whole of last year the group made a profit of a little over £1m.

However, the group is taking a reasonably optimistic view of the future. New products are coming on stream and there are signs of an improvement in order books in all parts of the organization.

"These should lead to a marked improvement in financial performance", Mr John Luytens, the chairman, says. However, shareholders are

being asked to go without an interim dividend.

During the first half the group managed to obtain an improved performance out of both its meters divisions and Kent-Tieghi of Italy. Likewise, the industrial measurements division and the international operations also turned in satisfactory trading results.

But against this, the recession hit the businesses served by the process control division in this country, which led to a severe cutback. A total of 300 jobs had to go at Luton during the first six months.

The board points out that discussions are still going on aimed at selling the Evershed Power-Optics and George Kent (Malaysia) businesses.

Turnover for the half-year showed a slight improvement from £43.5m to almost £48m. The group evolved out of the purchase in 1974 by Brown Boveri of Switzerland of the ailing George Kent company.

## North Sea profits give Lyle Shipping a boost

By Our Financial Staff

A big turnaround in the profitability of its North Sea activities has given the half-year profits of the Glasgow-based Lyle Shipping group a substantial lift.

For the six months to June 30, Lyle made a profit of £3.5m against £2.3m with turnover increasing from £7.9m to £11m.

"The services we perform in connection with North Sea oil exploration are showing some good results", Mr Timothy Noble, managing director, said.

Lyle has picked up a lot more business in the North Sea with its activities embracing the construction of modules for the BP Magnus Field, ship repair work, and underwater servicing. It also operates three diving support ships.

Against a loss of £479,000 this time last year, Lyle made a

profit of close on £600,000 and obviously views this area with increasing optimism.

Elsewhere, the group had to contend with the problem of falling freight rates which were fortunately offset by the strength of the dollar—the currency in which rates are traditionally expressed. Industrial action by the National Union of Seamen also led to a considerable number of trading days being lost.

The board says that the second half should see the various parts of the group doing well—but the spectre of falling freight rates makes the outlook for the future uncertain.

Shareholders collect a payout of 6.42p a share, compared with 5.71p, while on the stock market the shares rose 22p to 292p.

## Fothergill &amp; Harvey's new US link

A new company, Cyanamid Fothergill & Harvey Ltd, has been formed by Fothergill & Harvey to supply advanced composite materials for structural applications to European aerospace and similar high technology industries.

Cyanamid Fothergill & Harvey, north Wales, is a 50/50 joint venture of Fothergill & Harvey and an English subsidiary of American Cyanamid of New Jersey. The new company will draw on the research and manufacturing expertise of Fothergill & Harvey and American Cyanamid to serve as a single, reliable source for advanced composites, honeycomb products, structural adhesives and woven reinforcements.

The initial issued share capital amounts to £1m and has been subscribed in equal proportions by the two partners: £500,000 of this is in respect of knowledge and balance in cash. A further cash subscription of £500,000 is planned during the next 12 months.

Tanks Consolidated

Societe Generale de Belgique has acquired 3.65m shares in Tanks Consolidated Investments at 450p each and took a 51.5 per cent.

Cazenove and Co, on behalf of SG, is now prepared to purchase in the market further ordinary stock units of Tanks and will continue to make such purchases.

In view of the proposed offer the decision on the interim dividend has been deferred pending the board's response and recommendation on that offer. For the half-year to June 30, pre-tax profits leapt from £238,000 to £1,799,000.

## EMAP purchase

East Midlands Allied Press has acquired Go Places (Travel), which trades as a travel agent in Norwich.

The consideration for this holding is £65,000 and will be met by the issue of "A" shares, with the balance of the consideration of £6,500 being satisfied by the issue of further "A" shares once the audited accounts of Go Places are completed.

## Stylo cuts loss

Stylo, the shoe group, cut its pre-tax loss from £1.1m to £759,000 in the half-year to August 1. Turnover was up from £13.52m to £18.41m.

## Sidlaw Industries

Sidlaw Industries, through its subsidiary, Aberdeen Service Company (North Sea)

("Asco"), has acquired from the Secretary of State for Scotland the building group forming the South Bay Marine Base at Peterhead for a consideration of £2.4m of which £1.4m is deferred until July 1982.

The quay was constructed as a service base primarily for the North Sea offshore oil and gas industry, and opened in 1974. However, profits this year were after deducting an exceptional item of £400,000, while there was no similar item last year. Turnover was up from £53.3m to £71.2m. There is no interim dividend this time, compared with 5.71p last time and a final of 7.14p, both gross.

## Triplevest

Pre-tax revenue of the Triplevest investment trust was almost unchanged at £1.43m in the half-year to August 31, against £1.44m in the same period last year. An interim dividend of 5.43p is being paid, compared with 5.63p last year. But the final for the year should exceed last year's final payment, which was 4.5p gross.

## Blue Bird tumbles

In the 53 weeks to July 4, pre-tax profits of Blue Bird Confectionery Holdings fell to £134,000, which was after the £334,000 achieved in the previous year, which was after

deducting an exceptional item of £61,000. Turnover was almost unchanged at £10.2m. The total dividend is held at 6.21p gross.

## Brown &amp; Jackson

Pre-tax profits of the Brown and Jackson building group slumped from £1.39m to just £47,000 in the first half of 1981. However, profits this year were after deducting an exceptional item of £400,000, while there was no similar item last year. Turnover was up from £53.3m to £71.2m. There is no interim dividend this time, compared with 5.71p last time and a final of 7.14p, both gross.

## MEPC £30m loan

MEPC Limited reports the signature of an agreement placing at its disposal a loan facility for £30m with a final maturity of 10 years.

The loan is secured by investment properties located principally in the London area and will create resources which can be deployed by MEPC in its on-going development programme in the UK, which includes office projects in London and Reading.

The loan, which is managed by N. M. Rothschild and Sons, is provided by a syndicate of banks.

## Wall Street

New York, October 2—Speculation, involving oil issues, led stocks to close on a high note as the market completed its best week since February.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 4.7 to 867.75 for the week, against more than 35, the best weekly gain since the five days to February 28, when the average rose 38.49 points. Advances led declines by four to one and volume jumped to 55 million shares from 41.68 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors re-

entered the market once they were sure prices would not give back the gains achieved at the beginning of the week, when the Dow rose almost 24 points.

"Today's performance was a reflection of Wednesday's and Thursday's action, when the market managed to pull back from intra-day declines and close with modest gains," Larry Wachtel of Rache Halsey Stuart Shields said. He said that some investors were confident that the market-up was more than a monetary aberration, they came back into the market. The rally was aided by speculation that the Reagan administration may impose an oil import fee, the analysts said. Government sources said they were unaware of any such impending fee.

## Commodities

COPPER bars were steady yesterday. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of copper.

ALUMINIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of aluminium.

STEEL was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of steel.

WHEAT was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of wheat.

CORN was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of corn.

SOYABEANS were steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of soyabean.

COFFEE was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of coffee.

TEA was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of tea.

SUGAR was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of sugar.

COCOA was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of cocoa.

PLATINUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of platinum.

GOLD was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of gold.

SILVER was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of silver.

PALLADIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of palladium.

IRIDIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of iridium.

RHODIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of rhodium.

OSMIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of osmium.

RUENIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of ruthenium.

SELENIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of selenium.

TELLURIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of tellurium.

ANTIMONY was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of antimony.

ARSENIC was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of arsenic.

GERMANIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of germanium.

INDIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of indium.

LEAD was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of lead.

ZINC was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of zinc.

CADMIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of cadmium.

COBALT was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of cobalt.

NICKEL was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of nickel.

MANGANESE was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of manganese.

CHROMIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of chromium.

IRON was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of iron.

STEEL was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of steel.

WROUGHT IRON was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of wrought iron.

CAST IRON was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of cast iron.

BRASS was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of brass.

COPPER was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of copper.

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COPPER was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of copper.

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CAST IRON was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of cast iron.

BRASS was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of brass.

COPPER was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of copper.

ALUMINIUM was steady. The market was quiet, with a slight rise in the price of aluminium.

PLATINUM was at \$227.40 (\$415.50) a troy ounce.

GOLD was at \$380.00 (\$735.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was at \$10.00 (\$19.00) a troy ounce.

PALLADIUM was at \$1,200.00 (\$2,300.00) a troy ounce.

IRIDIUM was at \$1,500.00 (\$2,800.00) a troy ounce.

RHODIUM was at \$1,800.00 (\$3,400.00) a troy ounce.

OSMIUM was at \$2,000.00 (\$3,800.00) a troy ounce.

RUENIUM was at \$2,200.00 (\$4,200.00) a troy ounce.

SELENIUM was at \$2,400.00 (\$4,600.00) a troy ounce.

TELLURIUM was at \$2,600.00 (\$4,900.00) a troy ounce.

ANTIMONY was at \$2,800.00 (\$5,200.00) a troy ounce.

ARSENIC was at \$3,000.00 (\$5,600.00) a troy ounce.

GERMANIUM was at \$3,200.00 (\$5,900.00) a troy ounce.

INDIUM was at \$3,400.00 (\$6,200.00) a troy ounce.

LEAD was at \$3,600.00 (\$6,500.00) a troy ounce.

ZINC was at \$3,800.00 (\$6,800.00) a troy ounce.

CADMIUM was at \$4,000.00 (\$7,100.00) a troy ounce.

COBALT was at \$4,200.00 (\$7,400.00) a troy ounce.

NICKEL was at \$4,400.00 (\$7,700.00) a troy ounce.

MANGANESE was at \$4,600.00 (\$7,900.00) a troy ounce.

CHROMIUM was at \$4,800.00 (\$8,100.00) a troy ounce.

IRON was at \$5,000.00 (\$8,300.00) a troy ounce.

STEEL was at \$5,200.00 (\$8,500.00) a troy ounce.

WROUGHT IRON was at \$5,400.00 (\$8,700.00) a troy ounce.

CAST IRON was at \$5,600.00 (\$8,900.00) a troy ounce.

BRASS was at \$5,800.00 (\$9,100.00) a troy ounce.

COPPER was at \$6,000.00 (\$9,300.00) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was at \$6,200.00 (\$9,500.00) a troy ounce.

STEEL was at \$6,400.00 (\$9,700.00) a troy ounce.

WROUGHT IRON was at \$6,600.00 (\$9,900.00) a troy ounce.

CAST IRON was at \$6,800.00 (\$10,100.00) a troy ounce.

BRASS was at \$7,000.00 (\$10,300.00) a troy ounce.

COPPER was at \$7,200.00 (\$10,500.00) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was at \$7,400.00 (\$10,700.00) a troy ounce.

STEEL was at \$7,600.00 (\$10,900.00) a troy ounce.

WROUGHT IRON was at \$7,800.00 (\$11,100.00) a troy ounce.

CAST IRON was at \$8,000.00 (\$11,300.00) a troy ounce.

BRASS was at \$8,200.00 (\$11,500.00) a troy ounce.

COPPER was at \$8,400.00 (\$11,700.00) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was at \$8,600.00 (\$11,900.00) a troy ounce.

STEEL was at \$8,800.00 (\$12,100.00) a troy ounce.

WROUGHT IRON was at \$9,000.00 (\$12,300.00) a troy ounce.

CAST IRON was at \$9,200.00 (\$12,500.00) a troy ounce.

BRASS was at \$9,400.00 (\$12,700.00) a troy ounce.

COPPER was at \$9,600.00 (\$12,900.00) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was at \$9,800.00 (\$13,100.00) a troy ounce.

STEEL was at \$10,000.00 (\$13,300.00) a troy ounce.

WROUGHT IRON was at \$10,200.00 (\$13,500.00) a troy ounce.

CAST IRON was at \$10,400.00 (\$13,700.00) a troy ounce.

BRASS was at \$10,600.00 (\$13,900.00) a troy ounce.

COPPER was at \$10,800.00 (\$14,100.00) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was at \$11,000.00 (\$14,300.00) a troy ounce.

COCOA was at \$1,200.00 (\$2,300.00) a troy ounce.

WHEAT was at \$1,400.00 (\$2,600.00) a troy ounce.

CORN was at \$1,600.00 (\$2,800.00) a troy ounce.

SOYABEANS was at \$1,800.00 (\$3,000.00) a troy ounce.

COFFEE was at \$2,000.00 (\$3,200.00) a troy ounce.

TEA was at \$2,200.00 (\$3,400.00) a troy ounce.

SUGAR was at \$2,400.00 (\$3,600.00) a troy ounce.

COCOA was at \$2,600.00 (\$3,800.00) a troy ounce.

WHEAT was at \$2,800.00 (\$4,000.00) a troy ounce.

CORN was at \$3,000.00 (\$4,200.00) a troy ounce.

SOYABEANS was at \$3,200.00 (\$4,400.00) a troy ounce.

COFFEE was at \$3,400.00 (\$4,600.00) a troy ounce.

TEA was at \$3,600.00 (\$4,800.00) a troy ounce.

SUGAR was at \$3,800.00 (\$5,000.00) a troy ounce.

COCOA was at \$4,000.00 (\$5,200.00) a troy ounce.

WHEAT was at \$4,200.00 (\$5,400.00) a troy ounce.

CORN was at \$4,400.00 (\$5,600.00) a troy ounce.

SOYABEANS was at \$4,600.00 (\$5,800.00) a troy ounce.

COFFEE was at \$4,800.00 (\$6,000.00) a troy ounce.

TEA was at \$5,000.00 (\$6,200.00) a troy ounce.

SUGAR was at \$5,200.00 (\$6,400.00) a troy ounce.

COCOA was at \$5,400.00 (\$6,600.00) a troy ounce.

WHEAT was at \$5,600.00 (\$6,800.00) a troy ounce.

CORN was at \$5,800.00 (\$7,000.00) a troy ounce.

SOYABEANS was at \$6,000.00 (\$7,200.00) a troy ounce.

COFFEE was at \$6,200.00 (\$7,400.00) a troy ounce.

TEA was at \$6,400.00 (\$7,600.00) a troy ounce.

SUGAR was at \$6,600.00 (\$7,800.00) a troy ounce.

COCOA was at \$6,800.00 (\$8,000.00) a troy ounce.

WHEAT was at \$7,000.00 (\$8,200.00) a troy ounce.

CORN was at \$7,200.00 (\$8,400.00) a troy ounce.



## Quiet end to week

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**\* E** dividend, **\* Ex** all, **\* F** forecast dividend, **\* C** corrected price, **\* A** interim payment passed, **\* P** price at suspension, **\* D** dividend and yield include a special payment, **\* B** bid for company, **\* B** & **\* C** merger figure, **\* F** forecast continuing, **\* S** capital distribution, **\* R** rights, **\* Ex** scrip or share split, **\* T** late price adjusted for late dealings. . . .  
No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES		Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)		123½
Banknote Group 7½ Cum PT 71 (21)		87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)		85
F and C Enterprise 7½ 10p Ord		80
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)		86
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (160)		88½
Hanson Trust 9½ Cvt Lvs (200)	£104½	
Levenson Engineering 25p Ord (62)		85
Merrim 10p Ord (140)		165½
	Latest date of renew	
RIGHTS ISSUED		
RICC (225)		227½
SP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	130 partly paid
Brown J 25p Ord (88½)		140 10p 100½

Issue price in parentheses. \* Ex dividend.  
\* Issued by tender: **\* Nil** paid, **\* 500** paid, **\* 250** paid,  
\* fully paid, **\* 540** paid, **\* 550** paid, **\* 530** paid, **\* 525** paid.







## Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

8.05 Open University: Imagining the Eye. 9.05 Play: Golf. Another lesson from Peter Alliss (7). 9.30 Coloured Swap Shop: The return of the popular show for children, with Noel Edmonds leading the same lively team of presenters. 12.27 Weather forecast. 12.30 Grandstand: The line-up is 12.35 Football Focus. 1.05 Pique de l'Arc de Triomphe. A preview from Paris. Racing from Cheltenham at 1.20, 1.50, 2.20 and 2.50 (Free Handicap Hurdle Race). Rely Cross, the Lloyds and Scottish British Championship Final, from Elydon Hill, Kent, at 1.40 and 3.10. Crown Green Bowling (John Player Champions Trophy 1981) from Blackpool, at 2.10, 2.40 and 3.25. Rugby League — Castleford v Bradford Northern (Webster's Yorkshire Cup Final) at 3.55. Played at Headingley.

4.00 Rugby League: Castleford v Bradford Northern (continued). 4.35 Final scores. Classified check. 5.10 Kung Fu: A woman sets a trap and Kwai Chang Caine (David Carradine) falls into it. 6.00 News: with Jan Leeming. 6.10 Sports roundup. 6.15 Larry Grayson's Generation Game: General knowledge questions and tests of skill. With Isla St Clair. 7.10 Juliet Bravo: Police series with Stephanie Turner as Inspector Jean Darby. Two OAPs, who refuse to be evicted from a house that is about to be demolished, keep their cellar door heavily locked and bolted. Darby goes to the house and discovers their secret. Co-starring Gwen Nelson and Arthur Hewlett as the two pensioners. 8.00 Mike Yarwood in Persuasion: The master impressionist in a new series. 8.30 Flamingo Road: Fielding Carty (Mark Harmon) bids for a seat in the state senate.

9.00 Flamingo Road: continued. 9.20 News: with Jan Leeming. 9.35 Parkinson: First in a new series of chat shows. Michael Parkinson's guest is David Niven, film actor and (increasingly) these days) raconteur. 10.35 Match of the Day: Coverage of First and Second Division games played today in the Midlands and South. Also, pools check and the result of the August/September Goal of the Month competition. 11.35 House Calls: American comedy series set in a hospital. Charley (Wayne Rogers) has a new patient — his old high school teacher. 12.00 Weather forecast. Ends at 12.05.

● It is a particularly good day for movies on television. Fred Zinnemann's JULIA (TV, 9.15), apart from being one of the most stylishly photographed films of the past decade, is also an outstanding example of how a highly intelligent director can rein in emotional performers (Vanessa Redgrave, Jane Fonda) who might otherwise have broken into a gallop and taken themselves into the graveyard of films that tried too hard. Mel Brooks's THE PRODUCERS (BBC 2, 11.20pm) boils away in the same direction for the so often this he could qualify for the title of raucous comedy. (I'm surprised Mr Parkinson was not more adventurous in his choice of subject for his opening show. Are there no other famous story-tellers in the world apart from Mr Niven and Peter Ustinov? At least with Mike Yarwood, there is the element of unpredictability about his show. Into whose skin, one wonders, did he climb since the end of his last

## BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Transmission begins with Education (future issues). Other subjects this morning include List and Nature (8.30), The Shrine of St Peter (10.10), Shaw's St Joan (11.25), Black Holes (1.05) and Glaciation (1.30). The programmes continue at 1.55. At 2.00 Saturday Cinema: Sunny Side Up (1929). Carefree romantic musical starring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell as the jittery and the socialite. Its line-up of good songs includes If I had a talking picture of you, and I'm a dreamer. Director: David Butler.

3.55 Film: A Star is Born (1937). The original version of the country girl who finds fame in movies while her lover, a former Hollywood idol, slides downhill. Starring Janet Gaynor, Fredric March and Adolphe Menjou. Director: William Wellman. 5.45 Maureen: A day in the life of a patient at a hospital for the mentally handicapped. 6.15 Kings of the Castle: Scene-setter for the Karlov-Korchnoi chess battle in Merano, northern Italy. 7.00 News and sports roundup. 7.15 Gala Night at the Kirov: A feast for ballet-lovers. A selection from the Leningrad-based company's repertoire, including La Vivandière, Esmeralda and Carnival in Venice.

8.55 Shakespeare in Perspective: The writer Susan Hill talks about Shakespeare's Othello. The play is televised on BBC 2 on Sunday night. 9.20 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier Spy: Smiley (Alfred Hitchcock), on the trail of the mole in the Secret Service, follows a new path. It leads to Jim Priddle (Ian Bannen), now a preparatory school teacher. 10.05 The Bill Douglas Trilogy: My Way Home (1978). Final film in the series about a Scottish boy's early years. Janja (Stephen Archibald), after more vicissitudes, is called up to the Royal Air Force. 11.15 News and weather forecast. 11.20 Film: The Producers (1967). Mel Brooks's mid-century comedy about a plot to stage a Broadway musical that will not survive beyond its first night. Starring Zero Mostel, Gene Wilder. Ends at 12.55.

● As is only right and proper, Radio 4 has mustered a first division cast for Michael Bakewell's adaptation of Wodehouse's LEAVE IT TO PSMITH (8.00pm). Gledig, as Wodehouse, parodies: Simon Ward is Pennington, Michael Hordern is Lord Ensworth, Joan Greenwood is Lady Constantine and Caroline Langrishe is Eve. ● The day's other major spoken-word attraction on radio is FIGHTING TALK (Radio 4, 10.15pm) in which Jack Jones, seasoned campaigner for pensioners' rights, takes part in a studio debate chaired by Desmond Wilton. Mr Jones will argue for a militant old age. You might have been lucky enough to catch Judi Dench doing much the same thing the other night in one of Peter Barnes's radio pieces for solo voice. WHAT THE SWINGS LOVED. STEREO ● BLACK AND WHITE (REPEAT)

## ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: The Muppets. 9.35 Joe 90: Tales of a street wonder. 10.00 Clapperboard: Visit to a famous old cinema, the Granada Tooting. 10.30 Tiswas: Noisy and over-the-top show for children. 12.30 World of Sport: 12.35 On the Ball (football roundup). 1.00 Australian Rules Football (VFL grand final, Carlton v Collingwood). 1.15 News. 1.20 The ITV Six: from Haydock, the 1.30, 2.00, and 2.35; from Newmarket, the 1.45, 2.00 and 3.00 (Cambridgeshire Handicap). 3.10 Darts: The 3rd World Cup, from Nelson, New Zealand. Throwing for England are Eric Bristow, John Lowe, Tony Brown and Cliff Lazarenko. They will be competing against contestants from 10 other darts-playing nations. More at 4.00. 3.45 Half-time football results.

4.00 Darts: Back to New Zealand for the climax of the 3rd World Cup. 4.50 Results: Your complete check on the outcome of today's games. 5.05 Metal Mickey: Young Steve (Gary Sharr) achieves instant stardom on the football field. 5.35 News from ITN. 5.40 The Pyramid Game: A test of contestants' wit and powers of description. The guest stars are Katie Boyle and Bill Oddie. 6.10 Game for a Laugh: Members of the public, consciously or otherwise, do funny things in, and outside, the studio. 7.00 Panchissimo: Memory game, with Lulu and Joe Brown as guests. 7.35 Take a Letter, Mr Jones: Mrs Warner (Rula Lanksa) goes to a trade fair — but not alone. With John Inman. 8.05 Vegas: A Soviet pilot arrives in Las Vegas, seeking asylum.

9.00 News from ITN. And sports roundup. 9.15 Film: Julia (1977). Distinguished screen version of Lillian Hellman's account of her relationship with a childhood friend who takes on the Nazis in pre-war Germany. Jane Fonda plays the young Lillian Hellman, and Vanessa Redgrave plays the title role. The performances brought both actresses an Oscar. 11.25 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: First of 13 Saturday night repeats for British viewers of the chat and entertainment show that, three nights a week, has Americans glued to their TV sets. This particular programme celebrates the show's 19th anniversary. Guest hosts include Shelley Long and Burt Reynolds. 12.45 Close. With Shirley Williams.

● As is only right and proper, Radio 4 has mustered a first division cast for Michael Bakewell's adaptation of Wodehouse's LEAVE IT TO PSMITH (8.00pm). Gledig, as Wodehouse, parodies: Simon Ward is Pennington, Michael Hordern is Lord Ensworth, Joan Greenwood is Lady Constantine and Caroline Langrishe is Eve. ● The day's other major spoken-word attraction on radio is FIGHTING TALK (Radio 4, 10.15pm) in which Jack Jones, seasoned campaigner for pensioners' rights, takes part in a studio debate chaired by Desmond Wilton. Mr Jones will argue for a militant old age. You might have been lucky enough to catch Judi Dench doing much the same thing the other night in one of Peter Barnes's radio pieces for solo voice. WHAT THE SWINGS LOVED. STEREO ● BLACK AND WHITE (REPEAT)

## Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Farming. 6.35 News. 6.40 Yours Faithfully. 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.45 Yours Faithfully. 7.50 It's a Bargain. 8.00 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Sport on 4. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.50 News Special. 10.05 Conference Special. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Pick of the Week. 11.35 From our own Correspondent. 12.00 News. 12.02 Money Box (new series). 12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 News. 1.10 Any Questions? 2.00 News. 2.05 Wildlife. 2.30 Play: "Warren" by Marilyn Wroe. 3.00 Medicine Now. 3.30 Profiles: Richard Branson. 3.50 Equine World. 4.00 Princes to Shakespeare: Bob Peck on "Othello" (The BBC TV production of "Othello" will be shown tomorrow evening on BBC 2). 4.30 Does He Take Sugar? 4.50 Going Solo (new series). Running your own business (4) Accounts. 5.25 Week Ending. 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News. 6.15 Desert Island Discs: The Beatles. 6.55 Ship the Week with Robert Robinson (new series). 7.35 Baker's Dozen. 7.50 "Leave It to PSMITH" by P. G. Wodehouse. 8.58 Weather. 9.00 News. 11.15 Fighting Talk (new series) "Over the Hill, Over the Top?" 11.40 Lighten our Darkness. 11.50 Not the Hills of Rome. 12.00 News and Weather. VHF 6.25-6.40. 3.30-5.40. Open University.

## Radio 3

7.55 Weather. 8.00 News. 8.05 Audible: Concert. 9.00 News. 9.05 Record Review. 10.15 Stereo Release: New Records including live Sea Interludes from Peter Grimes and the ballet music for Petruska by Stravinsky. 11.15 Bandstand. 11.45 I Know What I Like H. R. Keating. 1.00 News. 1.05 Early Music Forum (new series). 2.00 Play it Again. 2.15 The Polynesian Salon (last in series). 5.05 Jazz Record Requests. 5.45 Critics' Forum. 6.35 Piano Duos Recital: Schubert, Debussy, Liszt.

## Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon. 7.30 David Jacobs. 9.30 Peter Murray. 11.00 The Kenny Everett Show (new series). 1.00 Punch Lines. 1.30 Sport on 2. Football, Racing, Tennis. 6.00 Country Close. 7.15 The Pigeonhole: Story by Stephen Butler. 7.30 The Quagmire Act 1. Open by Roberto Gerardo. Libretto by the composer, after Sheridan. Conducted by David Allerton. 8.35 Joseph Miller. 9.05 The Duenna Act 2 and 3. 10.25 Gustav Leonhardt Organ recital. Bach records. 11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 Melos on record. VHF 6.55-7.55am and 11.15pm-11.55. Open University.

## Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Playgroup. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 Andy The Great. 1.10 King in New York. 2.05 Paul Gambaccini. 4.00 Walters' Weekly. 5.00 Rock on. 6.30 In Concert. 7.30 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30 Big Band Special with the Radio Big Band. 8.00 Country Greats In Concert. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service  
BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (450m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 News. 7.00 World News. 7.05 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 News. 8.00 World News. 8.05 News about Britain. 8.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 8.45 News. 9.00 World News. 9.05 News about Britain. 9.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 9.45 News. 10.00 World News. 10.05 News about Britain. 10.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.45 News. 11.00 World News. 11.05 News about Britain. 11.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 11.45 News. 12.00 World News. 12.05 News about Britain. 12.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 12.45 News. 1.00 World News. 1.05 News about Britain. 1.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 1.45 News. 2.00 World News. 2.05 News about Britain. 2.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 2.45 News. 3.00 World News. 3.05 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.45 News. 4.00 World News. 4.05 News about Britain. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.45 News. 5.00 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## The birthday celebration of a wary bloodhound

Which would you rather, or go fishing? Michael Hordern has no difficulty answering the old nonsense question (Philip Howard writes). We went to take his photograph for his seventieth birthday, and Peter Trievnor, our shutter-clicker, asked him what he liked doing best. Hordern replied that he liked fishing even better than acting. Trievnor bundled him into his car and drove him 60 miles on a filthy

day to the River Lambourn, which runs through the garden of Hordern's country cottage. So here is our most intelligent actor of high comedy, drawing a judicious fly across the surface of the water, with that face of a wary bloodhound that expects the worst and is seldom disappointed. Dear Prospero has delighted us in hundreds of parts that he has made his own. Remember George Moore, the moral

philosopher professor, in *Jumpers*, today he is riding around Smithfield, dressed up as Cedric, for an epic joust-and-fair-maidens film of *Ivanhoe*. In the evening—the river, of course. An actor carves in water. Fishing may be more fun. But today the fish and the rest of us, whose lives have been enriched by Hordern characters, thank our stars that he can sometimes tear himself away from the river.

Michael, I doubt it. For his birthday today he is riding around Smithfield, dressed up as Cedric, for an epic joust-and-fair-maidens film of *Ivanhoe*. In the evening—the river, of course. An actor carves in water. Fishing may be more fun. But today the fish and the rest of us, whose lives have been enriched by Hordern characters, thank our stars that he can sometimes tear himself away from the river.

## Frank Johnson on the Labour conference at Brighton

### Shall old acquaintance be flogged and flayed

Yesterday's closing session of the Labour Conference rituals which, even for an opponent of Socialism, always have a curious moving quality: the Red Flag, Alan Lang Syne, the chairman's farewell address, the translation of the chairman's farewell address from the Glasgowian, one last nostalgic row over whether a frightful young man in tea-stirrings and jeans has a right to put a point of order virtually after the conference had ended, and a closing debate accusing the police of brutality.

As an ultimate sentimental touch, Mr Benn declined to link arms with the front row and joined Bennites at the back of the platform. This final session, then, shows the Labour Party at its best. It must never be forgotten that, whatever they say, the things that divide the party are much greater than the things that unite it. Labour may have had its moments of unity this week, gleefully exaggerated by the media, but the fact is it left Brighton yesterday in a shambles. That is as the participants would have wished it. That kind of thing is what brought them into the movement in the first place. So, as it always does, the annual Labour Conference had a happy ending.

When the last session got under way, Mr Alex Kitson, the chairman, brought to a climax a personally triumphant week by reading out a list of lost property which included a set of false teeth. Either that, or he was announcing the first prize in one of the party's numerous fund-raising competitions. Going, going, gone: a pair of false teeth, knocked out of the mouth of Mr Kinnoch by Mrs Beckett at the Tribune meeting. The first prize was a slightly soiled but still usable. Or a favourite pair of the chairman's own false teeth which he had worn throughout his fifty years in the Labour movement, which once be-

longed to Kate Hardie, who in turn was entrusted them by Annie Laurie, the actual masher, through which Kitson's Caledonian comments had reached a bemused English nation on television all week. But the teeth went unclaimed.

And so to the debate on the inner cities and the role therein of the constabulary. Mr Mike Petrov of Streatham, moving the relevant motion, said it was not anti-police and neither was the party an anti-police party. This was undoubtedly true. Indeed, many members of the Labour party strongly believe in the police, even to the extent of being in favour of a police state.

But in a heart-warming display, delegate after delegate came to the rostrum to put in a bid word for the British bobby. Mr John Scott, of Lancaster, said he was probably unique at the conference in that he was a retired police officer. We must hope that he was not right about this and that the conference in fact had been infiltrated by large numbers of undercover members of the Special Branch. Mr Scott assured a delighted audience that "while this is a generalization and there are many people who are not racially prejudiced and not politically prejudiced, the great majority of the police are". He was a great success with the delegates, very much their kind of copper.

would be less likely to be brutal. Are the peelers less violent in the West Indies or the sub-continent? Do Hindu Dikons disperse the latter region's frequent communal disturbances with an amiable but firm cry of: "Move on, please?" Don't they just open fire, or waste in with sticks? More research is needed here.

The debate proceeded with the traditional mention of the traditional mention of the absence of crèche facilities and all the other reasons why Britons have historically taken to the streets to loot and pillage. Who can forget the burning down of Jarrow in 1930?

Soon it was time for the singing and the final scenes of disunity, but not before the tea-stirrings and jeans had tried to raise one last point of order. This gave the chairman, Mr Kitson, one final opportunity to tell someone to get lost. The chairman also explained to the affronted delegate that in any case it was time for the chairman's farewell. The delegate left the rostrum with a nostalgic shout of: "Well, all right, if the conference prefers to listen to those facetious platitudes."

Mr Kitson has never been guilty of a facetious platitude in his life. For one thing, it does not bear thinking how he would pronounce it. With characteristic good humour, he mused on the fact that all week the press had been making much of his Glaswegian sound. There was only one problem. He was not a Glaswegian. We knew that. But we like to think he is one of nature's Glaswegians.

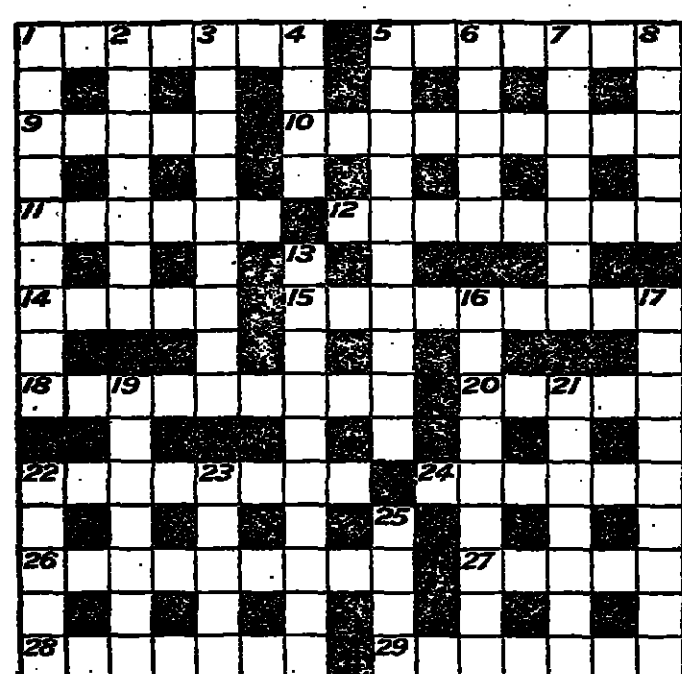
"My accent will never change," he rasped. "I have seen too many accents change." This produced a burst of applause. A Labour annual conference, thus ended on a note of class rancour and the implication of the continuing, ever present danger of class betrayal. That was somehow as it should be.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Talks, lectures**  
"Art Deco" by John Compton, 12. "Old and Modern Masters of Photography" by Jeffrey Morris, 3.30. "Contemporary Furniture" by John Compton, 3. Victoria and Albert Museum.  
Patsy Vaneau on "Women in the Greek World" 11.30. "Augustus: Image of an Em."

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,644



### ACROSS

- Mad, changing it into foreign currency (7).
- His business is starting to grow (7).
- Tend to reduce ill-feeling, one hopes (5).
- Johnson's "patriotic" refugee? (9).
- Stays in bed as I might do (6).
- Give false account of motorway's condition (8).
- Colourful leader, it is believed (9).
- Disaster for Mr Craig on mountain (5,4).
- Central European girl with letter to Fleming (9).
- Driver shouldn't do this stroke at wicket (3,2).
- Meet pack animal (8).
- Demanding, like Martin Luther, perhaps (6).
- Backed a plot? Board is undecided (9).
- Unemployed chap in dire trouble—about fifty (5).
- Take steps about arbitration official's introductory statement (7).
- Outfit for one's birthday (7).

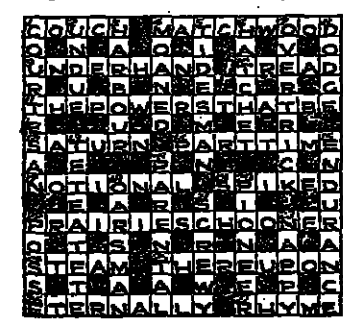
### DOWN

- Entertainer also seen in France, possibly (3,6).
- Look over row in transport underwriting (7).
- Thus, read the engineer's warning, of course (9).
- Firm appears to silence striker (4).
- Food for one in six children (10).
- Name used alternately by jargonisers (5).
- Note in Rent Act causes storm (10).
- Post to read in April—Kest (5).
- Dead upset island, giving grounds for prosecution (10).
- Need to have no legal knowledge? (5).
- Household asked to include one place for animals (9).
- Open to accusation involving duties, perhaps? (7).
- Notes one of the family group (7).
- So bored after a session of cramming (3,2).
- Is to ruin a town in ancient Italy (5).
- Fish skin, say? (4).

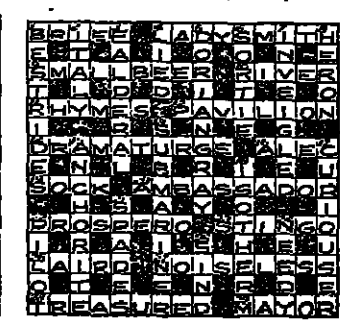
A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 City Street, London WC99 9TT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr J. Lawrence, 66, Queen's Crescent, London, NW3.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Solution of Puzzle No. 15,641



### Solution of Puzzle No. 15,643



### The Times list of best-selling books

**Natural history**  
1 Wildlife Sketch Book Keith Brooke £28.50  
2 Benningfield's Countryside Gordon Benningfield £29.95  
3 Life On Earth David Attenborough £29.95  
4 Natural History of Solborne Penguin £29.95  
5 Sam Guide to Wild Flowers Gilbert White Collins £17.75

**Children's activity books**  
1 You Can Do the Cube Patrick Bossert 80p  
2 Crossword Activity Book Puffin 80p  
3 Puzzle Activity Book Puffin 80p  
4 Nature's Magic Book Paul Daniels 75p

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hamrick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hamrick's bookshops and 20 others.

### The Pound

	Bank	Bank
	buy	sell
Australia \$	1.66	1.59
Austria Sch	31.40	29.30
Belgium Fr	78.50	74.50
Canada \$	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.85	13.15
Finland Mk	8.57	8.12
France Fmk	10.50	10.00
Germany DM	4.41	4.17
Greece Dr	110.00	104.00
Hongkong \$	11.50	10.90
Italy Lire	210.00	210.00
Japan Yen	448.83	422.00
Netherlands Gld	4.83	4.64
Norway Kr	11.22	10.62
Portugal Esc	124.00	117.00
Spain Ptas	160.50	171.50
Sweden Kr	10.62	10.12
Switzerland Fr	3.72	3.50
USA \$	1.89	1.82

Rates for small denomination bank notes only. All rates are daily. Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to foreign currencies and other foreign currency values.

London: The FT index closed 476.3, up 1.3.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.47 points to 860.73.

### Gardens open

**Today**  
Argyll: Achamore House, Isle of Gigha; fine shrubs and semi-wooded garden. All day and daily until October 31. Carrae Lodge by Inverary; fine autumn colours. Plants for sale. 8-4 pm and open daily until October 31. Barquidish, Taynult; shrubs, heathers and conifers. Open all day, and open until October 31. Dikter, Northham, half a mile north of Northam; topiary, wide variety of interesting plants, 2-5 pm.

**Tomorrow**  
Gloucestershire: Westonsbirt School, three miles south of Tetbury; formal Italian garden, many rare trees and shrubs. 2-6 pm.

Gloucestershire: Tadmarton Gardens, five miles south west of Banbury. Two gardens, The Manor and Yeomans. Interesting plants for sale at Yeomans. 2-6 pm.

Suffolk: Beares, Saxted; fine collection of trees and shrubs. Uncommon plants for sale. 2-6 pm.

Wiltshire: Lacchan College of Agriculture; greenhouses, interesting shrubs, herbaceous, vegetable and fruit plants for sale. 2-6 pm.

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France Fmk	10.50	10.00
Germany DM	4.41	4.17
Greece Dr	110.00	104.00
Hongkong \$	11.50	10.90
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## Weather

The general situation: Deep low pressure centre will be slow moving in the N of Britain.

Forecast from 6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, Central, E. SW, Central N England, Midlands, S Wales: Sunny intervals and showers, some heavy and prolonged in the evening. Wind, westerly, increasing to a gale in the evening. Sea, choppy to rough. High, moderate for a time; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

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